CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. VIII NO. 127 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AY 28, 1920. TWO ANNAS

THE LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

[Companies Incorporated in England].

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th May	Chyebassa	6,249 Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
8th "	Narkunda	16100
5th June	Mantua	10485
9th "	Chp Polonio	19500

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about	Steamer.	
Early June	Himalaya	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
27th May	Umtata	Gulf
3rd June	Karagola	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Heimei Maru	R.Nakanishi	4306	7th May	21st May
Shinyo Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	31st May
Shinsei Maru	K. Konaka	3204	17th May	28th May
Kinai Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Yamshin Maru	C. Hidesbima	4179	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Shinsei Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	20th May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	"
Siam Maru	D. Imamoni	4th June	20th June	"
Lanca Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	30th "	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

12TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Cuzaima Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 51,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 29,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fangtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Kanpoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 8.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIKAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 854,
Hornby Road, Fort.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whis does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. E. [illegible],
Manager.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manag[illegible]

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta

Funds exceed	.....	[illegible]
Surplus about	.....	[illegible]
Claims paid about	—	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building)
Lahore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 452, 1, 9 to 19, 55-59, Case Nos. 54 and 274, Memonwada Road.
Building Street Nos. 43-45, 39-41, Case Nos. 315 and 316, Hussam Khan Khalifa Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TERPENTINE, DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, VARNISH PAINT AND PAINTER MATERIALS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mint Road, Modykhana, opposite the Fountain in the Godown of Messrs. Wilkinson Heywood and Clark, Limited, the following goods salved from the late fire that had occurred there:—

A large quantity of terpentine, double boiled linseed oil, and raw linseed oil, varnished, paints, dry colours, enamelled paints, painters, materials, and 1 paint grinding machine, knapsack sprayers, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (KASUR).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, by order of Sheth Kesheoram Podar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vardhman Jetsi:—

100 bales Cotton (Kasur).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES COTTON (KHANDESH).

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th May, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Kolaba Cotton Green by order of Messrs. Dhanraj Kishonchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gulabchand Ganeshram of Dhulia.

80 Bales Cotton (Khandesh.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERS. MEHTA & CO.

On Govermt and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTIONLE OF 16 BALES KHANDESH COTTO!

On SATDAY, the 29th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Idayal Shivnarayan and on account and the risk of Seth Meghji Chaturbhuj:—

16 bales andesh Cotton (Sindh Kheda).

The abogoods are lying in the godown of Seth Coo Pitamber at Bhugun Gully, Colaba.

AUCTIONALE OF A GREAT LOT OF WOOLI FLANNELS, TWEEDS, RUGS AND SWLS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODSEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under ructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. I in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 ondian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Pic Auction at the above address.

A greatt of woollen flannels, tweeds, rugs and shaw etc.

A depo of 50 per cent. will be required at the ti of sale and the goods to be removed win 10 days from the date of sale, otherwiseharfage will be charged at one anna persund per day.

AUCTIONSALE OF 5 BALES SHIRTINGS OF THBARSI MILLS.

On MOAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the open ground, opposite the gate of t Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, order of Seth Asardas Sahebram and on aunt and at the risk of Seth Morarji Dhey:—

1 bale pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 92½ lbs., 35 inches 38 yards.
1 bale pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 6, 9 ., 35 inches 38 yards.
1 bale pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 93½ lbs., 37 inches 38 yards.
1 bale pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 7, 9½s., 37 inches 38 yards.
1 bale pieces Shirtings of the Barsi Mills No. 8, 10½s., 39 inches 38 yards.

AUCTIONSALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDE PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HASSAJI STEET, AT MUSJID BUNDER.

On WINESDAY, the 16th June at 4-30 p.m. (S.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under inactions from the mortgagee Bai Bhaglaksmi of Canji Nowarji and on account and the risk of the mortgagor Navivahu, wiw and executrix of the Will of Khatau Jghji, deceased, and also the Trustee of aindenture of Settlement, dated 2nd Novembe 1911, by virtue of the Power of Sale reseed to the said mortgagee under an Indenturof Mortgage dated the 3rd of February, 19 sell by Public Auction, the undermentione valuable landed property on the premises.

All thpiece or parcel of Government land or groun situate at Masjid Bunder in Sub-District Bombay on the side of the Shamji Hassaji reet, together with messuage, tenement orwelling house standing thereon, containing admeasurement 250 and eight-ninth square rds or thereabouts and registered in the Boo of the Collector of Bombay under Old No 751, New No. 6475, Old Survey No. 499 andNew Survey No. 2566, and assessed by theMunicipality under Ward No. 1582, Street 3. 45 and which said premises are boundedon or towards the East by a private passageappertaining to the property of the said Navahu, on or towards the West by the saidShamji Hassaji Street, on or towards the Nth by the property of Purshottam Dharanr and Toolsidas Soorji and on or towards th South by a private passage jointly belonig to the said Navivahu and others and whh said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Navivahu.

Furth particulars, conditions of sale, and inspectin of title deeds can be had of Messrs Khandva and Co., Solicitors at their office at 91-99 Mdows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bomby, 28th May, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES BRASS SHEATINGS.

THS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th day of May 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta, Pydhowni, near Hanuman's Temple, by order of Messrs. Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Choonilal Chhagonlal and Co., of Tambakanta, the following:

15 cases of Brass Sheatings.
2 cases 12 oz. quality.
3 cases 14 oz. quality.
11 cases 16 oz. quality.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 4 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 1st day of June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 15 Jenkins House top floor, Apollo Bunder very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and plateware, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, Hamilton's sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, clothes, and gown presses, handsome almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, folding arms easy chairs, bathroom furniture, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of R. G. Robottom, Esq., of Bombay Municipality, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1920.

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear

FOR

LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

AHMED E. ESSA ALI

MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

Telegraphic Address 'ZIYA" Telephone No. 479
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS TIMBERS PLANKS, BATTENS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Panton Bunder, Mazagon, a large quantity of first class teak scantlings, planks, battens, jungle wood, Malabar hardwood, oregon pine, planking tongued and grooved, etc., etc.

Detailed list can be had.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic Handsome Household Furniture, Baby Grand Piano (Ronisch), Singer's Sewing Machine, Electric Ceiling and Table Fans, Large Ice Box, etc. The Property of Captain Sykes.

On SUNDAY the 30th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the "Downs" Bungalow at Wachhagandy Road, New Gamdevi, very valuable household handsome artistic furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, sideboard, dressing and writing tables, clothes baskets, corner cabinets, easy and rocking chairs, zoonda almirahs, chiffoneers, palm stands, teak and iron cots, fancy teapoys, centre tables, hatstands, towel horse, wash-hand tables, baby grand piano (Ronisch), electric ceiling and table fans, Singer's sewing machine, large ice box, chicks, crockery, iron stove, fowls, etc.

The property of Captain Sykes.

The catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 30th day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Byculla, No. 17 Victoria Terrace, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 30th day of May 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the above address household furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, teapoys, cane furniture, mirror and penal door almirah, clothes press, cushion chairs, meatsafe, iron and brass double and single cots with mattresses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing table, marble centre table, marble wash-hand table, jardineers, cabinets, glass door case, iron baba cot and craddle wall clock, piano stool, bath tub, gindy with stand, crockeryware, etc.

The property of C. Higham, Esq.,
The property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS PERSIAN CARPETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms:—

A consignment of about 25 pieces Kermani Shirazee and Baghdadi carpets, rugs and juhuls and of superior work and designs in various sizes.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SLUVING BOBBINS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. N. N. Vorah and Co.

10 cases each 8 gross sluving bobbins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 29th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunitions, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc. AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in saddle.

1 Handsome Grey Arab 6 years with strong vis-a-vis in very good order and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, behind the Byculla Club Road, the very valuable and artistic French polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, rare China vases, oil paintings, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, silver show cases, cabinets, almyrahs satsuma vases, chest of drawers bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cooking utensils, etc, etc. the property of J. P. Rodocavachi, Esqr., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the remaining about 3,000 bale sof high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "SHINYO MARU."

About 3,000 full pressed bales high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha, Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mitsui Busan Kaisha, R. D. Tata and Co., Bombay Co., Bruel and Co. and others.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe, Japan on the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th idem.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of two Very Valuable Building Plots at Tamarind and Armenian Roads, fronting the Ned 45 feet Road, running from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—

PLOT A.—A piece of land containing an area of 1,213 square yards of thereabouts with frontages on three sides thereof facing respectively towards the south on the New Road, now under construction from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, towards the East on Tamarind Lane and towards the north on Armenian Lane (which is to be widened to 30 feet).

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 1,135 square yards or thereabouts with frontages towards the south on the New Road from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane aforesaid and towards the north and west on Armenian Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

Bombay, 28th May, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

COMING! COMING!!

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

Commencing, Thursday 3rd June at 9-30 p.m.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

FRAWLEY COMPANY

in Repertoire

Thursday June 3rd

"LOMBARDI LTD."

A Comedy of Fashions in three acts.

Friday June 4th

"SCANDAL"

A Great Society by play Cosmo Hamilton

Saturday June 5th

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

A Thousand Laughs in 3 acts.

Sunday June 6th MATINEE

"POLLY WITH A PAST."

The Delightful and Popular Comedy.

Monday June 7th

"TURN TO THE RIGHT"

Bombay's Favourite.

Tuesday June 8th

'PARLOUR, BEDROOM & BATH'

A Laugh, a Scream, a Yell.

Wednesday June 9th

"THE MAN WHO CAMEBACK"

The play is creating a furore in London.

PLANS AND BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.

"The Devil"

It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

ARE YOU ALWAYS

BRAVE?

OR WOULD YOU SHIVER WITH TERROR IF YOU WERE IN THIS MAN'S SHOES?

WILLIAM DUNCAN
VITAGRAPH

SEE HIM DEFY DEATH

TO-MORROW

THE MOST BLOOD-CURLING EVENT IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE WOULD BE A MERE INCIDENT IN HIS CAREER

To-Night Last-Night To-Night

A Daughter of Brahma

CINEMA MAJESTIC

FATAL FORTUNE

GRAND SENSATIONAL SERIAL

featuring

HELEN HOLMES,

The Dare-devil of the Screen, will commence from Saturday, 29th May.

GLOBE CINEMA,

Sandhurst Road, West.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 0, 8-15 & 10 p

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION

Carmen OF THE Klondke

In 7 Reels.

AN EPIC DRAMA OF THE

FROZEN NORTH

—a gripping, forceful plot,—a big red-blooded—story, ipping forceful,—full of vigorous action. It has wonderfully autiful photographic vistas of the Northland, magnificent staginsuperb acting and a heart-gripping romance of love and sacrifice.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.

AN ALL-COMIC PROGRAMME

"He who wants humour, be his other gifts what they may, has only half a mind, an eye for what is above him and not for what is about him or around him"..... Carlyle.

FRIDAY, 28th MAY, 1920

OUR

FUN FRIDAY FUN FRIDAY

AN ALL-COMIC PROGRAMME

Our latest Rollicking Innovation for giving

Spirit To The Spiritless

Heart To The Heartless

Laughter, Mirth, Delight & Roars

At Every Turn

The Best & Brightest Comics in Fun-dom will be Shown:

PROGRAMME:

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THE LATEST FILM NOVELTY.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

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Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Last Night of the Popular Picture Bill.

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A dutiful daughter, to save her father from pecuniary ruin, consents to marry a millioniare and rejects a true lover. After marriage, she is unable give up her lover and when her perfidy is known to her husband, they fell out. But through the extreme love of their little son, they are happily united.

Also a Fine Scenic Film.

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NOTE.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

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CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

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EPISODE NINE — Tho Webs of Deceit

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The latest & best.

PATHE REVUE

To interest & amuse.

START SOMETHING

Comic,

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

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ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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"PIERROT PIE O."

14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14

including

THE POPULAR ARTIS

MADELINE ROSSITER

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THE LIVE JAZZ MA

LAST THREE PERFORMACES

To-day, Friday, May 28

"STRAWBERRIES & CEAM"

Farewell NIGHT

Tomorrow Saturday, May th,

Special Matinee at 5-3

and at 9-30 p. m. also

"A SPECIAL FRUIT SLAD"

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRLY DIFFERENT DISH.

Plans at Rose & Co. up-to 6 m.

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No Matinee on Sunday 30th,lay

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SATURDAY, 29th MAY, 120.

VITAGRAPH'S GREAT SERAL

"A FIGHT FOR MILLINS",

"A FIGHT FOR MILLINS",

Featuring

VITAGRPH'S MIGHTY STA

WILLIAM DUNCAN

"The Strong Man of the Screen"

The Serial Star Extraordinary who risks life and limb time and time again in the greatest

An Entirely New Film

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"To-Night at 8"

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PRINCIAL FUN MAKER

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY.

Messers K. D. and Brothers offer to their Patrons, to-day, for the last time,

SIR HALL CAINE'S

Production—

"DARBY & JOAN"

(6 parts—6,000 feet)

FEATURING

THE AUTHOR'S OWN SON,

DERVENT HALL CAINE

in the principal role.

It is a Drama better than "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." Messrs K. D. and Brothers trust that all those who had seen that Drama will Surely See this new Hall Caine's Production.

To-night at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

COSSI SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suit size 3¼ yds × 54 in. Rs. 12 per piece

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3¼ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 3¼ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

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32 BRASS TOYS] Rs.
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well polished and coloured

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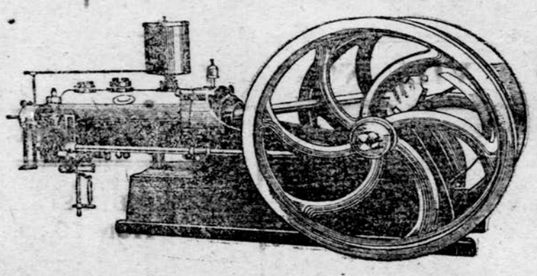

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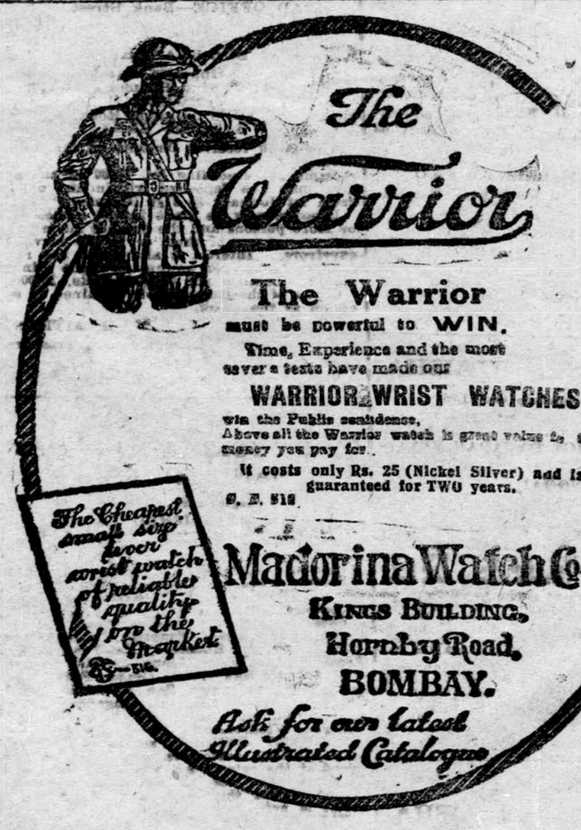
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Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for.
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.
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The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality in the Market
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HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND DRESS-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Rich Lustrous all Silk Satins of exquisite quality and great durability, Black, White and all the leading SHION DEMANDS SATIN.

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103, Medows Street, 1st Flo

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2

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTa and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIREL NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. One comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders, Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply to Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES. Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Spark-plug. Telephone 3148. 1170

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 80, Esplanade Road. 1205

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTOR and GARRY "COVERS" khaki and waterproof and also Uniform clothing orders. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI & CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 1259

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATES; one with science preferred. Apply with testimonials to R. V. PATHAK, J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad. 1222

WANTED—One GRADUATE in Science and two MATRICULATES, R. C. Apply to the PRINCIPAL Catholic Educational Institute Kennedy Building, Grant Road. 1233

WANTED—An expert STENO-TYPIST desires to have spare-time work. Evenings suitable. Apply "E" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1267

WANTED—A LEDGER KEEPER, knowing typewriting also. Apply MANAGER, WELLINGTON MEWS with copies of testimonials. 1246

WANTED by a Bank, in Bombay, an experienced DESPATCHER. Apply stating experience and qualifications to Box No. 620, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1223

WANTED IMMEDIATELY One MALE TYPIST with knowledge of Short-hand. Salary Rs. 75. Good prospects. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 629, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1231

WANTED—LEDGER CLERKS to join at once. Experienced men need only apply. Good start and prospects for capable men. Apply Box No. 631, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1244

WANTED—JUNIOR SHORTHAND-TYPIST by a Life Insurance Company. Good prospects for energetic and capable youth. Apply to Box No. 638, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1266

WANTED—A Gujerathi knowin UNDERGRADUATE, and Marathi knowing UNDERGRADUATES or MATRICULATES to work as Teachers in Local High Schools. Apply to T. A. KULKARNI, Principal N. E. School, C. P. Tank, Bombay. 1179

WANTED—A smart young capable SALESMAN for metals and hardware with good market connections. Good prospects for a really capable man. Apply in the first instance by letters only to THE INDO-BRITISH CO., LTD., P. B. No. 196, Bombay. 1225

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced han to start and conduct a Dairy Farm at Mysore with a Capital of Rs. 25,000 (Dairy consists of mostly Sindh breed Cows). Apply to the following address with testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. B. JAGANNATH CHETTY & SON, No. 3, Lansdowne Buildings, MYSORE. 1236

WANTED.

WANTED.—Reliable PURCHASERS of good C. P. Steam and Dust Coal in large quantity. Granted delivery. For terms apply to:—Messrs. H. VERMA and MUNSHI KANHAIYALAL, Colliery Proprietors Chhindwara, C. P. 1216

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—16 N. H. P. Second-hand Portable Double Acting ENGINE BOILER, 100 lbs. Apply NAGREE CUSTOM HOUSE, Fort. 1243

FOR SALE—LAND (Harable) at Kander near Borivli. Apply for fully particular Box No. 635, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1263

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY.—A second hand "solid entire iron frame COTTAGE PIANO" very cheap. Apply Box No. 633, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1250

FOR SALE.—Best Centrifugal pumps in all sizes up to 4 in. and cotton belting in all sizes. Inducing prices and terms. THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1228

FOR SALE.—Double Crushing SUGAR CANE MILL, suitable for Sugar Factories and Plantation, for immediate delivery. Particulars from THE UNITED ENGINEERING CO., 36 Churchgate Street, Bombay. 1227

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Just unpacked Milling Machine, Power hammer, oil-engines 9 to 100 B.H.P. Lathes, Flour Mill, corn crusher, drilling machine, pumps, ring pedestals, pulleys, shaftings, electric-stoves, gramophones, ERUCH D. ENGINEER & Co., Two Tanks, Bombay. 1204

TO BE LET.

TO LET—SHOP in Esmaljee Building for immediate possession, 24, CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, Fort. Apply there. 1242

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).

Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920.

13.

NOTICE.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for appointment as City Officer in this State. The work allotted to this office is City Improvement, City Survey and Registration of Chhapas. Applicants must state their qualifications, age and previous experience if any. The pay of the post is Rs. 200—Rs. 300 p.m. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months. The State service is pensionable. Applications are to be addressed to the GENERAL SECRETARY Nawanagar State, Jamnagar.

H. M. MEHTA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State, Jamnagar.

Jamnagar, 26th May 1920. 1202

NOTICE.

LOST OR STOLEN.

SIX CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos. WC/32 47289, 51270, 62537 64548, 64592 and 40867 have been LOST or STOLEN this day from our client Mr. Ranchhordas Nanabhai Merchant between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. in Fort, while proceeding from Messrs. Cox & Co. to the Bank of India Ltd., and thence to the National Bank of India, Ltd., Finder will be rewarded Rs. 1,000 on handing the same to the undersigned.

Bombay, 26th May, 1920.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.
Attorneys for Mr. Ranchhordas
Nanabhai Merchant.
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, 1240

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 10th June, 1920, for the supply of 2 lakhs sleepers wooden ordinary B. G. 9 ft. by 10 inches by 5 inches of either Deodar, Sal or Jungle Teak (Tektona Grandis.) The latter may be of "half round" Section. The tenders may be for the full quantity or any lesser number.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the office of the undersigned at Church Gate Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of 2½ per cent. of the full cost of the sleepers must be lodged with the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay as earnest money and the receipt of the same should be enclosed with the tender without which the tender will not be considered.

The tenders should be sent in a sealed cove marked "Tender for B. G. Ordinar Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accep the lowest or any tender.

F. G. ARNOLD.
Ag. Chief Engineer. 1189

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company 3-4 Medows Street, Fort, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1920, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.
2. To appoin Directors in place of Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1920, at a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th May, 1920, to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. T ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

FOR
MURREE AND KASHMIR.
PLEASE COME to us for conveyance.
NEW MOTORS AND NEW LORRIES.
Charges Moderate.
UPPER INDIA TRADING COMPANY,
(Massy Gate), RAWALPINDI.
Telegrams: "Success".

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the temporary receipt issued in the name of Mr. Lallobhoy Samaldas for 5 Shares Nos. 1403 11101, 111105, 9886, 3093 of the Indian Bleaching Dying and Printing Works, Ltd., is LOST or MISLAID. The application is made for a duplicate thereof. Anybody who is in possession of the said receipt, is requested to hand the same, at the Company's Office, situated at Esplanade Road, Fort of Bombay within ten days.

RATTANJI LADHA.

27th May, 1920. 1257

THE VULGAN INSURANCE COMYANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 25th April 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th of May to the 18th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
1265 Managing Agents.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

WITH effect from TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1920, the Up Gujarat Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 21.50 instead of at 21.20 and arrive at Colaba at 11.10 instead of 9.0. The Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20.20 instead of at 20.15 and will not stop at Grant Road. A Restaurant Car will run on the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains betwen Bulsar and Bombay for the convenience of 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Detailed revised timings at intermediate stations can be ascertained from the Notices exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
1183

WANTED

WANTED—A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Rawalpindi District Board, Pay Rs. 253—20—350. His qualifications should not be less than an Assistant Engineer of any recognised Engineering College with experience. Applications for the post accompanied by attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the PRESIDENT, DISTRICT BOARD, RAWALPINDI, by June 1st. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation. 1040

NOTICE.

MAPS of the latest Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, scale 400' to an inch, and printed in colours in 10 sheets are now available for sale at the City Survey Office (Old Customs House 2nd floor) Bombay. The price per sheet is only Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 12-8 for the set.

Maps to the scale of 800' to an inch (about 6½ inches to the mile) printed in colours, and very convenient as office wall-maps, are also available at Rs. 5 each.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office. 776

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of teak scantlings, planks, battens, junglewoods, Malabar Hardwoods, Oregon Pine, planking tongued and grooved, bamboos, poles bullies, etc., which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

W. D. LOVELL,
Captain.
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies),
Board of Industries & Munitions, Bombay.
1098

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the temporary receipt No. 827 issued in my name for five shares Nos. 24761/65 of the Elphinstone Spg. & Wg. Mills, Ltd., is LOST. MISLAID or STOLEN. The application is maid for a duplicate thereof. Anybody who is in possession of the said receipt, is requested to hand the same at the Company's office, situated at Hornby Toad, Fort, within ten days.

NAGARDAS JAGJIWAN.

27th May, 1920. 1258

THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have been posted to the applicants for shares in this company. These persons who have not yet received the same by this time are requested to communicate with the undersigned. The Allotment Moneys are payable on or before 5th June, 1920.

By Order
T. T. PAREKH,
Secretary.

24/26, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1269

27.5.20.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st June, 1920, with the exception of the trains noted below, the timings of the mail and passenger trains on the G. I. P. System will be approximately the same as at present in force, with but slight alterations.

The following trains will be run to revised timings:—

1 Down Nagpur Mail will leave V. T. Bombay at 13-30 and arrive Nagpur at 9-30 instead of 9-0.

7 Down Calcutta Mail will leave V. T. Bombay, at 21-0 and arrive Jubbulpore at 18-10 instead of 17-40.

30 Up Delhi Express will leave Delhi at 22-0 instead of 21-20 and arrive V. T. Bombay at 9-0 instead of 7-10.

158 Up Passenger will leave Nagpur at 21-0 and arrive V. T. Bombay at 5-0 instead of 7-30.

653 Down Passenger will leave Jhansi at 8-35 and arrive Manikpur at 18-15.

654 Up Passenger will leave Manikpur at 12-15 and arrive Jhansi at 22-20.

Cawnpore Banda trains will be extended to Manikpur as under:—

Manikpur	...	...	Dep. 6-45
Banda	...	...	Arr. 9-35
...	...	...	Dep 10- 0
Cawnpore	...	...	Arr. 16-0
Cawnpore	...	...	Dep. 12-40
Banda	...	...	Arr. 18-40
...	...	...	Dep. 19- 0
Manikpur	...	...	Arr. 22- 0

The Suburban Train Service will be augmented by 6 Down and 6 Up Trains.

For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations or apply to the Station Masters or the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th May, 1920. 1249

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re: MESSRS. TILLOKCHAND AND DILSUKHRAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDLAL PALOOD, who was at one time the Moonim of our clients Messrs. Tillokchand Dillsukhari left the service of our clients on the 13th day of March, 1920, since which date he has had no authority to act as the Moonim of the Firm. No transactions entered into by the said Govindlal Palood on behalf of the said Firm since the 13th March, 1920, are binding on the firm, and any such transactions will be repudiated by them. any persons with whom any transactions have been entered into by the said Govindlal Palood as such Hoonim of the said firm of Tillokchand Dilsukhrai prior to the 13th March, 1920, which are still outstanding are requested to send particulars thereof to us, on behalf of our clients, at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 5 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will not be responsible for the due fulfilment of these transactions.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai.
1178

NOTICE.

Re: MESSRS. TILLOCKCHAND DILSUKHRAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which previously subsisted between our clients Messrs. TILLOKCHAND DILSUKHRAI and Mr. A. N. CHAIWALA under the firm of Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai and which carried on business as Mill Stores Suppliers at Fraja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Pedhi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay was DISSOLVED on the 15th day of March, 1920, since which date the said A. N. Chaiwala has had no authority to enter into any transactions, or to sign any contracts, on behalf of the said partnership firm. No contracts, and transactions made or entered into by the said A. N. Chaiwala on behalf of the said firm since the 15th March, 1920, are binding on our clients, and any such contracts and transactions will be repudiated by them. All persons with whom any contracts have been made by the said A. N. Chaiwala on behalf of the said firm of Messrs Tillokchand Dilsukhrai prior to the 15th March, 1920, which are still outstanding, are requested to send particulars thereof to us, on behalf of our clients, at Standard Building Hornby Road, Fort, within 5 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will not be responsible for the due fulfilment of those contracts.

Dated this 22nd day of may, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai.
1177

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of CHHAGAN KHUSHAL
... ... Deceased.

Bai KAPURBAI, widow of the said Chhagan Khushal and the administratrix of his estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORIGINAL TITLE DEEDS relating to the property hereinafter described and which absolutely belonged to the estate of the late Chhagan Khushal of which our client the abovenamed Bai Kapurbai is the administratrix, have been LOST or MISLAID. The said Karpurbai has now agreed to sell the said property to Abdulhusein Tyabali Bengali and the sale is being completed. The Public are hereby warned against dealing in any way with the said title deeds. If any body is in possession of the said title deeds he is requested to return the same to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of lease hold land, situated at Kamatipura in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 975 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 94 and New No. 16098 and Survey No. 6151.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the southern side of 5th Kamatipura Lane and containing by admeasurement 44 square yards and registered in the book of the Collector for the City of Bombay under Old No. 5000 and New No. 11304 and Old Survey No. 23488 and New Survey No. 26153.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Bai Kapurbai
widow and administratrix of
Chhagan Khushal. 1251

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Bauer's
Genuine
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Aspirin Tablets and
Albulactine.

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ASTHMOL

The Specific for Asthama, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.

We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.

According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasms of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.

The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which soothe the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrhal of the Lungs.

We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.

Price per bottle Re. 1/6.
Could be had of all Chemists or the
SOLE AGENTS:
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL
AND SURGICAL STORES.
9, Bank Street, Fort.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 94, Grey Streee, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC
WORKS AND STORES,
CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabasar.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th May 1920 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi and Delhi report 0.22 inches and 0.52 inches of rain respectively. The sky is clear at Lahore and in the south-west and is moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is considerably damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures are unusually low, the defect from the normal amounting on an average to as much as 25 degree in the case of the former. Hissar reports a maximum temperature of only 81 degree F and a minimum temperature of 64 degree which are 28 degree and 16 degree below the normal.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear in the east and is lightly to moderately clouded in the west of the reporting area. The air is damper than usual at most stations. Temperature has risen slightly but is still considerably below the average, defect being on an average 17 degree during the day and 13 degree during the night. Yesterday the maximum temperature at Agra was only 89 degree which is 20 degree below the average; while the minimum at Jhansi this morning was 68 degree which is 19 degree below the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west and locally in the east of the division. Mount Abu has had 1.47 inches, Bikaner 0.41 inches, Jaipur 0.30 inches and Jodhpur 0.13 inches. The sky is clear in upper Sind but is lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is about normal in Sind and is generally in excess in Rajputana. Temperature is about normal at Karachi but remains considerably below the average elsewhere. At Jacobabad and Bikaner the defect below the normal amounted to as much as 19 degree in the case of the day temperature.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in North Gujarat and locally in East Kathiawar and Central India West. Ahmedabad reports 0.92 inches, Dessa 0.00 inches, Bhavnagar-Para 0.52 inches and Neemuch 0.20 inches. The sky is generally lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore and Surat and is in excess at Bhuj and Ahmedabad. Temperature is above normal at Dwarka and Veraval but is lower than usual in the rest of the division, the defect being more marked in Central India West and north Gujarat. Neemuch reports a minimum of 57 degree which is 22 degree below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.50 inches of rain and Nagpur a light fall of 0.10 inches. The sky is moderately cloded in the extreme east but is clear or only lightly cloded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual in the eastern half of the reporting area. Temperature continues to remain lower than usual both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is moderately clouded in east Hyderabad and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in north Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar and at Belgaum; night temperature is below normal at Malegaon and in east Hyderabad.

Central Madras.—Rain has fallen generally in west Rajputana and north Gujarat and locally in the north and east Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India West, east Kathiawar and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Central Provinces and in Malabar. Temperature is unusually low in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana and the air is generally damper than usual over this area.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana and north Gujarat. Local rain is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day	Date	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	h.	m.	Depth on Still.	ft.	in.	Date	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	h.	m.	Depth on Still.	ft.	in.
	May							May						
Thu.	27	m	3	38		25	10	27	m	9	93		17	5
			4	18a		27	5			10	11a		18	8
Fri.	28	m	3	58		25	10	28	m	9	58		17	7
			4	18a		27	9			11	...		18	5
Sat.	29	m	4	46		25	2	29	m	10	46		18	11
			5	12a		25	6							
Sun.	30	m	6	7		24	10	30	m	0	18		18	4
			6	29a		25	11			0	10		19	10
Mon.	31	m	7	41		26	3	31	m	1	23		17	11
	June		7	34a		25	6	June		1	36		20	2
Tues.	1	m	11	36		27	11	1	m	4	37		16	
			11	15a		26	11			5	28		19	
Wed.	2	m	0	9		28	1	2	m	5	9		15	1
			11	49a		26	11			6	0		19	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May		Sunrise.			Sunset.		
,,	14 (Friday)		6h.	10m.	,,	7h.	2m.
,,	15 (Saturday)	,,	6h.	9m.	,,	7h.	2m.
,,	16 (Sunday)	,,	6h.	8m.	,,	7h.	3m.
,,	17 (Monday)	,,	6h.	8m.	,,	7h.	3m.
,,	18 (Tuesday)	,,	6h.	7m.	,,	7h.	4m.
,,	19 (Wednesday)	,,	6h.	6m.	,,	7h.	4m.
,,	20 (Thursday)	,,	6h.	5m.	,,	7h.	5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April,	3d.	4h.	24-3m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	,,	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory, corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th May, 1920 was 29.96 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to morourial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the anoroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it read true.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, May 25th.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	6,000
" Sales on spec. & Exp.	—	..
" Sales of East Indian	—	..
" Imports	—	..
Fair American Spot	—	20.89
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	—	75.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	37.22
	Oct.	34.15
	Jan.	33 93
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	37.11
	Oct.	34.27

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool May 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	23 90
June	23 72
July	23 62
Aug.	23 47
Sept.	23 29
Oct.	23 04
Nov.	22 92
Dec.	22.36
Jan.	21 14
Feb.	21 57
March	21.42
April.	21.37

Tone :—Quiet.

Liverpool, May 24th

Months.	To-day's price.
May.	24.61
July.	24 38
Oct.	23 76
Jan.	22.56

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 25th.

Old. Bengal Good	11 75
" " Fully Good	12 50
" " Fine	13 00
" No. 1 Comra Good	17 50
" " Fully Good	18 50
" " Fine	19 10
" Broach Good	20 50
" " Fully Good	21 10
" " Fine	21 60
" Ashdo Good	11 87
" " Fully Good	12 37
" " Fine	12.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—	11,000
Day's Export to Great Britain to Continent	—	..
Futures at New York July	—	37 01
" " Oct.	—	34.36
" " Jan.	—	33 18
Spot Cotton at New York	—	40.05
" " Orleans	—	..
Futures at New Orleans July	—	37.70
" " Oct.	—	34.83
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	18 1/2
Gossard Bills	—	2 84 40
Silver Commercial bars	—	102

Tone :—Steady.

New York, May 24th.

Futures at New York July	—	38 12
" " Oct.	—	35.34
" " Jan.	—	33.70

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 25th.

Rentes 3%	60
Bar Silver Spot	50 1/2
" 2 months bears	50 5/8
Closing Tone of silver :—China bought—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 18th ultimo	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/2
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	107/1
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	2/1 3/4
Cheques 10%	47 3/4
Bankers Paper 3½%	48 1/2
Indian Stock 5½% (Sterling Loans	89 1/2
Government Securities 5%	91
Bk. On London as Paris: Francs	40.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£64

London Markets Closed until Tuesday.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 25th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£68 3/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£79 3/4
5 %	£85 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 25th

WHEAT.

Imports Santa Fe—The Quoted	64
Australian—The Quoted	60
Wheat Afloat to U. K. To s	2,285,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£42½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June sellers	£36½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship May-June Quoted	£45½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Nominal	£40½
Cottonseed, Bombay (round delivered per ton) May-June Dull	£16
Cotton Rapeseed :—May June Quoted	£40
Tone of Rapeseed :—Quiet.	
Tone of Linseed :—No change.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£107
Standard Copper G. M. B.	107½
Copper Brazers	£110
Tin Standard	1:1
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£64½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java	C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	100
Fine White Java	C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept Value	101/6
	" Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	102

Tone.—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July August Sellers	2/2
Plantation Fine Latex Crepe June Value	2/2

Tone.—Inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May, 27.

The Mirwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 418 for Fully Good Broach July-August declined to Rs. 415 1/2 and improved to Rs. 416 1/2. This being the quotation at 3 p.m. shortly after the prices declined to Rs. 415 1/2 and then to Rs. 422 1/2, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 422 1/2. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 424, declined to Rs. 422 and closed at Rs. 423 1/2.

The ready market continues quiet and the demand very moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	—	—	July-Aug.	Rs. 423½
Fully Good Broach	—	—	July	413
Fine Oomras	—	—	July	394

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES, 27th MAY 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	July	443
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	July-Aug	421
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	July	392
Good M.G. Southerns	—	May June	..
" "	—	July-Aug.	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	240	230	215	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	230	220	215	"
M.G. Oomras No. 1	335	305	275	—	"
Central P. No. 1	405	380	310	—	"
M.G. Central No. 2	380	345	305	—	"
M.G. Broach	—	505	485	470	"
M.G. P. Americas	—	—	—	—	"
Saw G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Dhollera	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	"
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	—	—	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce ster for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th May 1920:

Cotton	—	—	—	—	24 106 Bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	—	32 856 Qrts
Linseed	—	—	—	—	10 200 "
Rape etc	—	—	—	—	9 202 "
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	—	613 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	230 "
Tromadanta	—	—	—	—	577 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	1 630 "
Rice	—	—	—	—	4,342 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	—	2,420 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	12 032 "
Mr arnseed	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Gram	—	—	—	—	3 952 "
Jowar	—	—	—	—	1,826 "
Maize	—	—	—	—	Nil.
Barley	—	—	—	—	867 "
Sarlene	—	—	—	—	1,038 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27th 1920.

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	2 0 7/8
Bank Demand	—	—	—	2 1 0
Bank Acceptances 2m/s	—	—	—	2 2 1/2
Bill Demand	—	—	—	476
American Drafts	—	—	—	203½
Hongkong	—	—	—	202½
Shanghai	—	—	—	306½
Japan	—	—	—	130½
Singapore	—	—	—	113½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Bombay, May 27th.

Rates per D.

	Rs	a	p.
Davide No. 20	1	0	0
Shapurji No. 194	1	0	0
Jerrimbhoy No. 128	1	2	0
Shapurji No. 64	0	11	0
Japan No. 40/1	2	14	0
Do. No. 42/2	2	14	0
Do. No. 2/40	2	14	0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 27th May.

				per mod.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass	—	—	—	3/4	83	0	0
"	—	—	—	1/0	83	0	0
"	—	—	—	1 1/4	83	0	0
"	—	—	—	1 6/2	82	0	0
"	—	—	—	1 3/4	81	0	0
"	—	—	—	2/0	81	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 27th May

				per mod.	Rs	a.	p
Copper.	—	—	—	3/4	83	0	0
"	—	—	—	1/0	83	0	0
"	—	—	—	1 1/4	82	0	0
"	—	—	—	1 1/2	84	0	0
"	—	—	—	1 3/4	84	0	0
"	—	—	—	2/0	84	0	0
Japanese Copper-Brass					80	0	0
Peach t ka Jolat					23	0	0
Copper English-Brass					85	0	0
Brass-Bars					35	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 27th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-75	61 0 0	8 10 0
" Cawapore 79-86	58 0 0	8 12 0
" Karachi Bengs	60 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Cawapore	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Yellow Cawapore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	17 2 0
" Thin	15 8 0	16 4 0
Cottonseed, White 55-15	14 0 0	15 0 0
" Gular 75-25	13 0 0	15 0 0
" Gular 60-50	12 0 0	13 0 0
" Black	10 0 0	11 0 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	24 0 0	15 0 0
Safflowerseed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Kadoy	45 0 0	----
Castorseed	66 0 0	12 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	0 4 0	----
Linseed May	17 3 0	----
Linseed September	16 0 0	----
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 12 0	----

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21/14

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/1.
D. D. on London 2/1 1/8.
Credit 3 Mdfa 2/24.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 480.
Credit 3 Mad/a Frc. 535.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 120.
American Cross Rate dollar 3.84½.
60 D. at Japan Rs. 116.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 49.60.
London Silver spot D. 59 7/8.
London Silver forward D. 59 7/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 90/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 92.
3 1/2 per cent Paper 59/4.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 87.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 84/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 85.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 85.
5 per cent Municipal Taxes 88.
4 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market has improved on account of bears covering sales and some basing by investors; at the close it was very steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Alid. Advance 2450 xd. By. Cotton 1950 Bv. Deving 2700. Century 1115. Crescent 40. Cent. India 4750. Currim 1155. David 1125. Fazulbhoy 1600. Finlay 1100. Ind. Blending 975. Ind. Malwa 690. Kastoorchand 2250. Kohinoor 2355. New Great 960. Pearls 1225. Pioneiz 1040. Shapurji 337/8. Simplex 825. Swan 1125. Swadeshi 4020. Alcock 960. Bx. Burma 830. Bx. Burma N. I. 380. Bx. Burmah Petrol 21/12. Bx. Tram 103. Bx. Steam 455. Bandi Cement 49. Ind. Cement 245. Siderapur 32. Tata O-f 170. Tata Pref. 1072/8. Tata Hydro 1200. Tata Oil 412/8. Scindia Steam 7 pr. Tata Bank 49.

EDUCATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES IN MYSORE.

OUTCRY AGAINST ADMISSION INTO PUBLIC SCHOOL.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, May 26.

In pursuance of the progressive policy followed in the State in recent years, admission of depressed classes into public schools were permitted by means of a Government order in 1918. Since then some agitation against their admission was perceived among the higher classes. Representations were made not to permit them witsin the schools where children of higher classes were educated and that separate schools might be started for them. At today's meeting of the Mysore Assembly the matter was discussed at great length and the Diwan has promised to give a reply on the subject on Saturday.

FREE EDUCATION.

The question of making higher, secondary and university education free in the Mysore State was the subject of a lengthy discussion before the Representative Assembly to-day. The discussion revealed that the Brahmin speakers on the representation were for making education free and non-Brahmin and Mahomedan speakers opposing the suggestion on behalf of the representation. Exhaustive arguments were advanced quoting the examples of other countries against it. It was also asserted that university education which cost large sums at present did not benefit all communities in the State and it was suggested that greater attention should be paid and a larger sum spent on spreading education among the rural classes.

Mr. A. S. Bannerji, I.C.S., member of the State Council in charge of Education, quoted figures to show that liberal freeships and scholarships were being given to high school and university students who number only about 6,700 out of a school going population of 243,172. He said the policy of the Government was to give greater facilities for the rural classes and spoke of the lines on which educational development would be undertaken in the near future. If it was a question of principle he said, the Government would make all education free. At present it did not affect a large number. He believed as everything develops education would be made free.

A Calcutta message of May 27th says:—Lieut. Parer left Moolmein in De Haviland 9 at midday (to-day) for Amherst. He will pick up Lieut. McIntosh on Sunday and resume flight to Victoria Point.

The Crown Prince of Rumania and party arrived in Calcutta on the 27th morning and were greeted at jetty by civil and military officials.

INDIAN HISTORY.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE'S GATHERING

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 26.

The eighth annual gathering of the members of the Bharat Itihasa Samvasshodhak Mandal, Poona, commenced sittings this morning. Rao Bahadur Sane, President, welcomed the members and guests in opening the proceedings. Mr. Potdar, Secretary, then read the report for the last year which showed a membership of 551, the new members including the Chiefs of Audh and Phaltan, the Yuvaraj of Bhor and other distinguished persons like Prof. Rawlinson of the Calcutta University and Mr. Vinayakrao Bhave. The Mandal was referred to in the most eulogistic terms for publishing five new volumes. The publication of Persian manuscripts from Patwardhan Mujumdar collections have also been undertaken. Reference was also made to the opening of the building of the Mandal, the Oriental Conference and the Indian Historical Records Commission. 120 papers on various subjects were read by 20 researchers.

Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Vaidya then read his paper on the Kshatriyas and their *gotras*, in the course of which he tried to prove that Kshatriyas, like the Brahmans, had *gotras* and that they did not intermarry amongst the same *gotras*.

Mr. Dattopant Apte in the course of his essay on "Adilshahi of Bijapur" in the time of Shivaji showed that Emperor Ibrahim was pro-Hindu. Mahamed Ali was anti-Hindu and Afjalkhan belonged to the Moderate Islamic party. Bijapur was unable to digest the Nizamshahi territory and hence arose the necessity and possibility of an independent Hindu kingdom.

A splendid exhibition of over two hundred pictures, coins, weapons and manuscripts has also been opened for the occasion.

BOMBAY'S NEW COUNCIL.

MARATHA REPRESENTATION.

JUSTICE HEATON'S AWARD.

The following award has been given by the Hon. the acting Chief Justice Sir J. J. Heaton, who was appointed to arbitrate as to the number of seats to be reserved for Marathas and allied castes in the Provincial Legislative Council is published for general information:—

I heard the various gentlemen who appeared on the 27th April.

The facts I have to deal with are—

(i) it is decided that the Marathas are to have certain seats reserved for them;

(ii) the word Maratha includes all the Castes or Classes enumerated at page 143 of the Southborough Committee's Report, and may I understand, include some others also.

I am not required to express any opinion on either of these matters.

It is settled that in certain constituencies the Maratha Candidate who obtains the largest number of votes shall be elected, whether or not the votes he obtains are enough to entitle him to election in the ordinary way. My task is to determine which these constituencies are to be.

There is before me a list of the constituencies and the number of Members for each, some are single, some multiple constituencies.

The determination to allot to the Maratha a certain representation is a device or abnormality, a variation from our idea of a normal election. It is necessary, I understand, because of the ignorance of the Marathas, their want of power of co-operation and their susceptibility to outside influences. This is a basic assumption, something I am not at liberty to question. A device is useless it is effective. In order to be effective this device must secure for the Marathas a substantial representation on the New Council. I decide that eight seats is a substantial representation.

But it is not only a device, it is an experiment and should therefore furnish clear results; so that in the future election arrangements may be made in the light of ascertained facts, not of mere conjecture. For this purpose I decide that it is desirable to leave to absolutely free election a multiple constituency in which a distinct majority of the population is Maratha. This will test the basic assumption and show whether the Marathas are so incapable of co-operation as is assumed. For this purpose I select the Satara District.

It is also in my opinion desirable to have normal elections in another multiple constituency where the Marathas are a large proportion but not a majority of the population. For this purpose I select the East Khandesh District.

I therefore decide that there shall be special Maratha representation in the following constituencies:—

Bombay City North one representative.
Bombay City South one representative.
Thana District one representative.
Poona District one representative.
Ahmednagar District one representative.
Nasik District one representative.
Ratnagiri District one representative.

This leaves one seat still to be provided and this must be from single number constituencies. It will be interesting and useful to watch the effect of this arrangement in single member constituencies.

I decide that at the first election the Sholapur District shall return a Maratha; at the second election the Kolaba District; and at the third election the West Khandesh District.

After that there will be a Parliamentary enquiry, the results will have been observed and there will be material by which to regulate the elections of the future.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Gujarat and its Native States and in Thana, North Deccan, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in several districts. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of foodgrains though high have fallen in Nawabshah and Dharwar districts and in Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha Agencies. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	53 to 65
Gujarat	17 to 63
Konkan	41 to 47
Deccan	38 to 51
Karnatak	46 to 78

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th May 1920

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.791 Inches.
Temperature of Air	87.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 "
Dew Point	76.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.710 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds =10)	2.2
Maximum temperature of Air	92 0 "
Minimum do. do.	81.9 "
Central Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind	177 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total all spring months	0.00 "
Do. do. do.	1.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.00 "

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. B. GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, 3 parts, capacity as above BROKEN or DEFECTIVE exchanged for 1/8 prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Appliances, viz. Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, bottle shape, inhalers, hypodermic needles, all surgical instruments required. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Horsby Road,
Bombay.

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The American Tobacco Co.'s

(New York)

SPECIAL

Unsurpassed for their Sweet [redacted] excellent quality

ALL PACKED IN VAC[redacted]NS of ¼ lb.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Just Received.

The perfection of 50 years experience in the Tobacco business Do not bite the tongue nor make the mouth sore

PERFECT TOBACCO FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTE.

Per ¼ lb. Vacum Tin Rs. 2.

From all Tobaconists.

OTHER BRANDS:

Happy Hit	Smoking Mixture	per tin of ¼ lb. Rs	2-0
" " "	Special Pug Cut	of ¼ lb. Rs.	2-0
Tuxedo "	" per tin ¼	"	2-0
Mayo's Cut Plug	" ¼	"	1-8
Paterson Seal	" ¼	"	..

Guarantee on the Tin.

If the Tobacco in this package is not found in perfect condition, or if this is not entirely satisfactory return the package with contents to your dealer and he will refund your money

Sole Agents for India and Burma:

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

No S.T. V. & Co.

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Real Blue Black, Acid Proof, Noncorrosive, Nonmoulding, Gallotanic, Sedimentless, Permanent and Everlasting.

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Kola Tonic ! Kola Tonic

the tonic of all Tonics. The Greatest Nerve Food.—Just and Judge for yourself—its wonderful results.

Kola—an admirable pick-me-up.
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To distinguish the *original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Provl Council of the Zoroastrian P. C. and Health League, 6 p.m.

Public meeting of Muslims to protest against Turkish Peace terms at 9-30 p.m. (B.T. at Mustan Shah Tank, Nagpada.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bhiwani Cotton S. & W. Mill Co., Ld., at 7 Malharao Wadi, Kalbadevi 2-30 p.m.

The Mail Steamer Devanta with the outward Mails of the 13th instant expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight.

SATURDAY, May 29.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. Umsinga via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

The s.s. Markunda with the Homeward mails, leaves at 1 p.m

Salle Francaise "My holidays in India and elsewhere", a lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 30.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association, 2 p.m.

MONDAY, May 31.

Tata Industrial Bank, Ld., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 12-30 p.m.

Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3-30 p.m.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Rampart Row, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 1.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per. s.s. Devanha will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon.

The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent, from Thursday, (May 27.).

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY,

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

VATCHAGHANDY—Bai Jarbai Nusserwanji Vatchaghandy, daughter of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Cowasji Vatchaghandy and sister of Messrs. Rustomji and Jamsetji and late Messrs. Bapooji and Cowasji died yesterday morning. The funeral services will take place to-day at 8 a.m. at Meher Hall, Sapean Sea Road.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Wednesday was 117 as against 209 on the corresponding day last year and 113 in 1918.

LECTURE ON "MARATHA CONFERENCE."

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service, Bombay. Mr. R. K. Shirodkar will leliver a public lecture in Marathi on the 'Maratha Conference' on Sunday next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LANTERN LECTURE BY S. S. LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay the third of the series of lectures will be delivered at Rangari's Chawl at Parel Road, Bombay to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

At the weekly meeting of the Bombay Zionist Association to be held at the Association Hall, 20 Sassoon Building 4th Peerkhan Street, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., when Hakam Meyer Moses will give a lecture on the Hebrew Language in Hebrew.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS

The Hon. Secretary writes:—All the volunteers are requested to be present in uniform at a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee at Mastan Shah Tank on Friday, the 28th Inst. at 8-30 p.m. (B.T.) sharp.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 4-8 per oz. phial IN bottle Rs. 36.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN

WONDERFUL PILLS.

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 5.

G. BROTHERS (B).

[illegible] Richey Street, Calcutta.

ROBBERY AND HOOLIGANISM

ATTACK ON A STUDENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. K. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Bhaskar charged Bhagwan Kika, a Hindu butler, Narayen Gopal, a hawker of the "Adocate of India" and seven Hindu lads aged between ten and sixteen, with the theft of a leather purse containing Rs. 11, and a metal watch from the person of one Mr. J. K. Acharya, a student.

The evidence showed that on the 20th instant about 9 p.m. the complainant was out for a walk. When he was near the Esplanade Band-stand a girl, aged about 12 years came up to him and asked for alms and he refused to give anything as she did not look like a beggar. He was however, followed by the girl and when he came near the corner of the Oval the nine accused who were seated there rushed at him. One of the lads, aged about sixteen and Narayen Gopal, vendor of the "Advocate" caught him by the arms and began belahouring him saying "how could you molest the poor girl?" Another lad, Bathia Ada then removed the purse from his pocket. The complainant caught hold of Bhagwan Kika and a gentleman, passing by, arrested Gopal Narayen. And they were made over to a police-man who arrested the girl immediately after that, near Churchgate Station. The girl then pointed out two of the lads near the King's Statue and the latter gave certain information to the Police which led to the arrest of the rest of the accused and recovery of the purse and the watch.

All the accused were identified by the complainant, but he could not say who had removed the watch from his person.

Bhagwan Kika and Narayen Gopal pleaded not guilty. They said they simply caught hold of the complainant as the girl was crying. All the other accused pleaded guilty and admitted having divided the money among themselves. One of the Bathia, Ada having removed the purse and another boy admitted having taken the watch.

His Worship convicted all the accused and sentenced Bhagwan and Narayen to three weeks' hard labour each, one of the lads who was only ten years of age to receive four stripes, and the rest to receive eight stripes each.

HIGH COURT PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Just a little time before the closing of the High Court for the summer vacation there appeared several letters in your paper from the candidates who failed in the last H. C. Pleadership Examination, praying that a supplementary pass list may be issued so as to raise the percentage of passes from per cent to a reasonable higher percentage. And you strongly supported the prayer in your Editorial columns. All the failed candidates were eagerly looking forward, with some amount of hope, to the publication of a Supplementary pass-list. But nothing seems to have been done till now. Presumably, the present vacation is responsible for the inaction in the matter. The High Court re-opens shortly. It is hoped that the prayer of the failed candidates which awaits its consideration, will not be brushed aside as a belated one, as it is, never too late to mend.

There is no gainsaying the fact that this examination is unreasonably. Nor is there any justification for this stiffness. The prayer of the failed candidates is nothing if not reasonable. The failed candidates, therefore earnestly hope that the Hig Court will not be deaf enough to disregard their prayer.—Yours etc.

SOME UNSUCCESSFUL BRUCES.

B. P. INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The promoters of organized Children's Welfare in Bombay, having first, and with notable success, concentrated upon the task of securing the essential public support, are engaged now upon the necessary preliminary steps toward establishing their working machinery. The Infant Welfare Committee has been meeting as required, and already important practical measures have been adopted.

A meeting of the Infant Welfare Committee was held at the Secretariat on May 20th, there were present:—Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd in the Chair, Lady Reed, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Sir Temulji Nariman, Dr. Sandilands.

After reading a detailed report from the Selection sub-Committee on the qualifications of various candidates for the post of Superintendent of the Bombay Infant Welfare Centres, it was decidtd to offer the appointment to Miss Rosselet.

Mrs. Rosselet is an Associate of the Royal Sanitary Institute London, holder of an hygiene Diploma, and a fully trained Nurse who has been teaching and nursing in India for the last seven years, and is at present engagged in the Army Nursing Service at Nowshera.

This lady is to proceed at once to England in order to study the latest Infant Welfare methods at first hand. She will return to Bombay to enter upon her duties in the autumn.

The Committee is meanwhile making arrangements for acquiring new premises in various quarters of the City, providing an adequate number of trained Indian workers for the fresh Centres, and perfecting the framework of the extended scheme, so that all may be ready to start immediately after the arrival of the Superintendent.

The funds collected will meanwhile be securely invested by the Hon. Treasurer in consultation with the Committee's financial advisers. Details as to the investments will be published shortly.

MUNICIPAL CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

The following are the prices of grain sold at the Municipal Cheap Grain Shops at Fort, Erskine Road, Jail Road, Kamatipura, Fergusson Road, DeLisle Road and Dadar Markets:—

Quality.	Rate
Special, As. 7 per maplee	
Nani Mill, As. 8½ per maplee.	
Europe, As. 9 per maplee.	
Sugandhi, 9 per maplee.	
Jeera Sal, As. 13 per maplee	
Bajri, As. 6 1/2 per maplee	
Toor Dal, As. 12 per maplee.	

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

BAN ON U. P. STUDENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

Arrangement are in progress for the next meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee to be held here on the 1st and 2nd June to discuss the Turkish peace terms and to draw up a practical programme of non-co-operation. A joint meeting of Hindu and Muslim leaders is also called on 1st June to consider what joint action should be taken.

At a meeting held on Monday at Kayasth Patshala with Rai Bahadur Binda Prasad in the chair a resolution of gratitude to Government and the Chief Justice for elevation of Mr. Gokul Prasad to the bench was passed.

The Director of Public Instruction United Provinces has issued a circular to the effect that school boys should not be permitted to join any association of whatever character without the consent of their guardians and of the headmaster of the school. Exception is made in case of social service leagues and boy scout organisations under proper control to the satisfaction of headmasters. Headmasters are advised to join associations to which students may be permitted.

WAR DAMAGES AND INDIA.

A press communiqué from the Department of Commerce, Government of India, dated 20th May, states:—

In the Press Communiqué dated the 15th November, 1919, it was notified that compensation could be claimed from the late enemy Governments in accordance with the Reparation clauses of the Treaty of Peace (Annex I of Section I of Part VIII) in respect of damages falling under the following categories:—

(1) Damage to injured persons and to surviving dependents by personal injury to or death of civilians caused by acts of war, including bombardments or other attacks on land, on sea, or from the air, and all the direct consequences thereof, and of all operations of war by the two groups of belligerents wherever arising. (2) Damage caused by Germany or her allies to civilian victims of acts of cruelty, violence or maltreatment (including injuries to life or health as a consequence of imprisonment, deportation, internment or evacuation), of exposure at sea or of being forced to labour, wherever arising, and to the surviving dependents of such victims. (3) Damage caused by Germany or her allies in their own territory or in occupied or invaded territory to civilian victims of all acts injurious to health or capacity to work or to honour, as well as to the surviving dependents of such victims. (4) Damage caused to civilians by being forced by Germany or her allies to labour without just remuneration. (5) Damage in respect of all property wherever situated belonging to any of the Allied or Associated States or their nationals, with the exception of naval and military works or materials, which has been carried off, seized, injured or destroyed by the acts of Germany or her allies on land, on sea or from the air, or damage directly in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war. (6) Damage in the form of levies, fines and other similar exactions imposed by Germany or her allies upon the civilian population.

2. The Government of India have now received the decisions of the London Reparation Committee on certain doubtful points arising out of the interpretation of the above clauses. The decisions which are of general interest are reproduced below:—

(1) The damage in respect of which reparation is claimed must be assessed on a reasonable basis at whatever sum a jury would be likely to award in a civil action. It would not, for instance, include loss of wages unless incident to personal injury or imprisonment. Reasonable compensation for pain and suffering may be claimed. Claims should be checked and verified as far as possible by the local Custodians of Enemy Property or other officers appointed for this purpose. Statutory declarations, and particulars and proof by certificate or otherwise of personal injuries will be required in support of claims. The Government of India is held responsible for rejecting untruthful or unreasonable claims. (2) Claims on Germany are not negatived because the damage done has been covered by insurance. (3) Property in respect of which compensation for damage may be claimed means physical property, and does not include industrial property such as a copyright or a patent or rights under a contract such as a mortgage. (4) Claims may be preferred through the Government of India both by foreigners who are members of the Crew or passengers on British Ships or by British nationals on foreign ships (sunk or injured by the enemy). (5) Interest from the date of the damage should not be included in claims presented to the Reparation Commission. (6) The amount of claims should be stated in rupees, at the value current at the time when the claim arose. The conversion of these claims into the exchange value current at the date of the presentment of the claim to Germany will be calculated in the United Kingdom. (7) A claim can only be made in respect of illness if directly due to operations of war. (8) Persons domiciled in a British Dominion should prefer their claims to the Government of the Dominion to which they belong.

3. Claims should be submitted to Local Governments and Administrations as soon as possible and in no case later than the 30th June, 1920.

A Madras message, dated May 26, says:—It is understood that a movement is on foot to establish a new cadre in educational service for a number of suitable male European and Anglo-Indian teachers for employment in European schools in Madras Presidency.

AROUND THE TOWN.

BREAD PROBLEM.

(BY A PILGRIM.)

Bread is the problem with most people to-day. How to make the two ends meet is the question of questions with them. It is of bread they think, they talk and even dream. The poor are racking their brains for a solution, but still the problem remains intangible. The rupee buys much less to-day. In fact, it does not purchase even half of what it used to do in the good old pre-war days. True they receive more rupees to-day, but surely not enough to meet the increase in expenditure. From the landlord to the boot-black everyone has enhanced his charges. The Irani wants one anna for his cup of tea, whereas he used to be satisfied with half an anna. The coalman wants more, so also the butcher and rest of the kind. The coachman claims much more. In fact, everywhere there is increased demand.

Shopping Tour.

A shopping and marketting tour gives the idea how terrible the things have turned. Everyone tries to squeeze out as much as he can from you. They want to bleed you to the deepest extent. There is no consideration of humanity and reason with the profiteers who are out to extort as much profit as they can. The poor are very much worried over the question of prices. They hope the City's Fathers who have at last awakened to the gravity of the situation, would soon tackle the problem. But there are many who believe in self-help. The Nottingham style of fighting profiteering which "The Chronicle" published in Sunday's edition, is interesting, and it is up to the social societies in the City to see the feasibility of adopting it here.

Hopes in Lady Lloyd.

Lady Lloyd's interest in the welfare of the City's babes is well-known. But, the welfare of the child hinges on the welfare of its parents. It is only healthy parents who can produce healthy babes. No unhealthy or weak mother can bear a good child. But for a sound health the first requisite is nourishing food. Thanks to the swollen prices, a nourishing dish is beyond the means of many mothers, to-day. The enhanced prices, it is believed, are more due to profiteering than to scarcity of provision. Will not her Excellency exercise her influence and get profiteering checked?

Homeless Citizens.

Hundreds of our citizens, who cannot sleep in these summer days in their rat-infested dark cells, are to be seen sleeping on the footpath, so dirty after the whole day's traffic. What a sad commentary on the "glay" of the City that so many of her sons cannot find even sufficient accommodation where they can have their well-deserved night's rest after the day's toil! What has happened to the Government's plans that were said to be in the hatching?

Postal Troubles.

The dear folks are "fed" up with the ways the dak is delivered. No more the daily letter is received regularly. It comes hours and hours late and at times even days. They say the affairs were less chaotic even in strike days. What is wrong?

New Trams.

It is so excruciating to be stranded on public roads waiting for the street cars. The trams run so irregularly now-a-days that at time one has to halt for pretty long before a seat can be secured. However, they say, the Company has sent for new trams, more attractive, two storied, which will shortly be put on the rails.

3RD SIND STUDENT'S CONVENTION.

The Third Sind Students' Convention will be held at Hyderabad, under the Presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law to-day, to-morrow and 30th May, 1920.

The General Pragramme is as follows:—(1) On the 28th: Procession; Chairman and President's Address; and Drama. (2) On the 29th: Social Union; Various Competitions, Singing. Essay. Embroidery, etc; and Subject Committee's meeting and (3) On the 30th: Convention Session morning and Evening. Dialogues English and Sindhi. at night.

The Subjects to be discussed are (a) Deli Lati (b) early marriage (c) Intemperance, (d). Sindhi Literature (d) moral conduct of bays, and (f) Social Sind Life and educational and other questions.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru, which left Bombay on the 30th April, arrived at Kobe on the 26th instant.

A Rangoon message, dated May 27, states:—

The Crown Prince of Rumania arrived here on Tuesday night.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

INDIAN WOMEN'S DEPUTATION.

MRS. NAIDU'S ACTIVITIES.

A special cable to the "Hindu" says:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is making arrangements to take the delegation to the Women's International Conference to be held at Geneva in June. Sir Sankaran Nair is going; also Mesdames, P. L. Roy, N. C. Sen, Sathianadhan, L. Ram, D. Thakur, Hamid, Tata, Gulzar, Mohamed Ali, Misses Tata, and Menakshi Mehta.

Mrs. Sarojini was given a great ovation to-night at Kingsway Hall. The meeting was organised by the Women's International League. She spoke on the special contribution that Indian women can make to the world's progress. New development of women was leading towards competition with man instead of comradeship. Women are emerging out of dependence towards defiant independence. The Indian women's influence will make her sex realise the interdependence of life and the desirability of co-operation. Life in the West was much too competitive and materialistic. Indian women's influence will tend to purification and spiritualisation of life. Western people have forgotten the mother as the centre of the world. Therefore, as the influence of Indians who deify the mother, grows, civilisation will be brought back to revolve round its natural axis.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu ordered by specialists to seek immediate rest as she was suffering from valvular heart trouble. She expects to go to a Nursing home and recuperate strength so that she will be able to take the Delegation to Geneva next month.

AMRITSAR AND BRITAIN'S DUTY

MR HORNIMAN'S BOOK.

The writer of "A London Seller" in "M. A. B." says:—

"Amritsar and Our Duty to India," by B. G. Horniman, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", is a brief historical account of the origin and cause of the disturbances in India in April, 1919, and the subsequent Reign of Terror in the Punjab. The British public have been gravely shocked by the recent disclosures of these atrocities committed under Martial Law in the Punjab. Mr. Horniman, who was editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" from 1913 onwards and has played a leading part in Indian politics for several years, was one of the leaders of the Passive Resistance movement against the Rowlatt Act. He writes, therefore, with unique intimate knowledge of the origin and causes of events, concerning which the public here have little knowledge. He presents the people's side of the case, indicts the Government's policy which, he contends, provoked the disorders, and describes with a graphic pen the Terror which the people in the Punjab underwent during the administration of Martial Law under Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He also discusses the question of the responsibility of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for the outrages that were perpetrated, and urges that Britain's duty to India will not have been accomplished unless a fuller and an impartial investigation is carried out, those guilty properly punished, and the Indian people guaranteed the liberty and rights which will protect them from such Horniman gives a cool and impartial statement of the state of affairs with which he deals."

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in your paper inaccurate information about Sir Vithaldas Thakersey's donation to the Indian Women's University, and the results of my conversations with Sir Vithaldas and Prof. Karve. The whole matter is to be treated at present as entirely confidential and I hope that authoritative and correct information will be available to the public in a couple of weeks.—Yours, etc.,

I. K. YAJNIK.

Surat, May 25.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary Capt C. E. Benson and Lieut Grant R. N., Aids de Camp., left for Bombay on Thursday.

Their Excellencies' Visitors Books will be kept at Government House and at the Council Hall, Poona, each day except Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. commencing Tuesday 1st June.

An A. P. message dated Poona, May 26 states:—The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye who, at present, represents Bombay University in the Bombay Legislative Council announces his candidature for the Bombay University seat at the forthcoming elections.

Mr. G. A. Natesan, Rao Bahadur Venkata Reddy, Sir Bernard Hunter, Mrs. Besant and the Hon. Mr. M. C. T. Muthia Chetty also took part in the proceedings.

We understand that Mr. J. B. Petit intends standing for election to the Indian Legislative Assembly, as a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas R[illegible] a candidate for election to the [illegible] Legislative Council from the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

LATEST CABLES

THE PUNJAB.

AN ARCHBISHOP ON "HESITATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 27.

In a letter to "The Times" the Archbishop of Simla, dealing with the Punjab rising, emphasises the seriousness of the movement and the results of the failure of the military authorities, which would have followed hesitation. He suggests that the courageous policy of leading Indians along the pathway of Self-Determination need not mean criticism or condemnation of those who, suddenly faced with a rising whose numbers alone would have swept all before them, saved the Europeans, saved the Punjab, and, in the opinion of many, saved India. The Archbishop declares it is certain that, if the present tendency to make scapegoat of the white soldier succeeds, the military authorities in future will hesitate to act and hesitation will have consequences which no white man cares to contemplate.

SHAH SERIOUSLY INDISPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BAGDAD, May 27.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 28.

The Shah of Persia, who returned this morning from the pilgrimage to Karbala and Najaf, is seriously indisposed and has been compelled to cancel all his engagements. His Majesty will leave by special train to-morrow for Quaraitn *en route* for Persia.

CRICKET AT HOME.

COUNTY MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 27.

Northamptonshire beat Leicestershire as Leicester by seven wickets.

Gloucestershire beat Somerset at Taunton by one wicket.

Yorkshire beat Lancashire at Bradford by twenty-two runs.

In the Lancashires second innings Robinson took nine wickets for 36 runs.

LAWN TENNIS.

CANADA WITHDRAWS FROM DAVIS-CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 27.

SYDNEY.—Canada has withdrawn from the Davis Cup competition owing to her inability to secure players of the Davis Cup standard.

IMPERIAL WAR FAMINE FUND.

THE KING BECOMES PATRON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 27.

The King has consented to become the Patron of the Imperial War Famine Fund, the Committee of which includes the Premier, Lord Birkenhead leaders of the political parties and representatives of the Churches, the Services and the British Red Cross. The fund, which is intended to co-ordinate and concentrate British effort for the relief of "one of the most terrible tragedies in history" will be launched shortly in every district in London and will be extended rapidly through the provinces and to the dominions in order that it may become an impressive Imperial movement by the British peoples as a whole.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 28, 1920.

WORDS, NOT DEEDS!

Before discussing in any detail the contents of the Government of India's despatch and the reports of the Hunter Committee, it would be useful to review the verdict of the Imperial Government on the Punjab infamy. For, after all, next to Parliament and the British people, it was the Imperial Government to which we looked for the condemnation of the atrocities committed by their agents and the vindication of justice. Eight paragraphs in the despatch issued in the name of Mr. Montagu, bear the express seal of the Imperial Government, and naturally we look to them for the verdict of justice. Of the platitudinous and—let us add—the solemn assertion of principles, we have a good example in the Imperial despatch. After the dastardly crimes of the Martial Law regime, the assertion of justice ought to have taken two courses. Firstly, it was for the Imperial Government openly to repudiate the doctrine of frightfulness which animated the bureaucracy in the Punjab. Secondly, it was incumbent upon them to do justice to the offenders who, besides inflicting cruel wrongs, gloried in the deeds of shame. Official culprits, their patrons and allies, are, on the whole, still impenitent touching nefarious conduct. For the Imperial Government, there could be no discharge of responsibility in the recital of solemn maxims. Without practical vindication of justice, their professions are as faith without works. We quite recognise that the despatch does not preclude the execution of justice and is not necessarily a final settlement of all the large questions involved: the Government of India are, in fact, under express obligation to enquire into the betrayal of civil authority for the purposes of justice. Further, we learn, by cable from a British source, that the question of taking the necessary action has been held over in view of Parliamentary discussion. Nevertheless, there are outstanding indications as to the nature and measure of the punishments which the British Government are, apparently, predisposed to follow in pursuance of their responsibility. In their preliminary observations they say: "The conclusions here recorded have been in the main inspired by the belief that the chief duty which lies upon His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in utilising the report is not finally to apportion blame to individuals for what has been done amiss or visit penalties upon them, but rather to prevent the recurrence in future of the occasion for blame or regret, should unfortunate circumstnces produce again a situation as that which occurred in India, in the spring of T1919." Or, in other words, His Majesty's Government put the duty of meting out punishments to wrongdoers as a secondary responsibility. They want to derive lessons for the future without adequate correction to the offenders of the past. The attitude is fundamentally wrong and may prove an incitement to further recklessness should unfortunate circumstances recur; and unfortunate circumstances, alas, depend in the future, as in the past, on the outbreak of racial arrogance, and the proud subordination of the duty of rendering justice is calculated to defeat its own purpose. And what is the measure of "visiting penalties" with which the present occasion is likely to be wound up? We do not want to prejudge the action of the authorities, but we cannot escape the lessons of the punishment assigned to General Dyer. The Imperial Government, with vast display of dignity, condemn the spirit in which General Dyer perpetrated his barbaritie[illegible] what have they done to him? In normal circumstances, he should have been prosecuted for murder. Now, after ponderous condemnation of his methods, as a violation of civilised and humane practices, he is handed over, to the tender mercies of the Army Council. Did he not commit a grave error? What the Army Council may do we shall not anticipate, but the very term grave error is calculated to cheat justice. He might be given a grave warning, for aught we know as possible. If that is the measure of indictment and correction for General Dyer we ought to be prepared for minor expositions of justice in regard to the other offenders. Let us remember that the Imperial Government put the duty of justice to a second place, confining themselves as they do, to cautionary advice for the next occasion. The words of condemnation in which General Dyer's exploit is described, when put beside the instruction for justice, are in the nature of shameful bathos. Words of severity there are; gestures of indignation are not absent; but we shall not be surprised if, in the event of Parliamentary and public opinion failing, the culprits escape with mild reminders of duty and theatrical hittings with the pillow.

In the absence of deterrent punishments, the declarations of the Imperial Government become robbed of much of their value, moral as well as administrative. The exposure of the Punjab atrocities is not an insular affair; it has gained a world-wide notoriety, not exactly creditable to British trusteeship, and the world, which prefers deeds to words, will have its own judgment if misgivings prove true. Still, the findings of the Imperial Government must be serious enough to those who mismanaged the situation and complimented each other with pathetic reliance on the virtue of mutual admiration. His Majesty's Government lay down certain principles of conduct which, by implication, are a grave censure on the authorities in India. The words, though dignified, are stern enough to make august bunglers examine their own title to authority. In the first place, they condemn the doctrine of frightfulness with which many are in lasting love and which many more have failed openly to disavow. Military action, when offered in support of civil authority, should exercise the minimum amount of force necessary, and his Majesty's Government are determined to maintain the principle. It is the direct negation of Prussianism,—the doctrine of frightfulness, the arts of creating "wide-impression" by the slaughter of the innocent. The doctrine would obviously be offensive to a certain class of people, who have missed their place of career and domicile, but the Imperial Government have condemned it is no unequivocal terms. The British Government have clearly expressed the professions of British rule and it is those who favour the method of murderous terrorisation, who ought to be called renegades. Secondly, the loathsome and defiant unconcern with which General Dyer had left the mangle-heap of dead and wounded, has been condemned by the British Government. No doubt it may be argued that the torture of the maimed, and their exposure to the maraudings of jackals, were also calculated to improve the "wide impression" that was to prevent the need of further shooting. There are Englishmen not ashamed of that detail, but it is refreshing to see the British Government disgusted with it. The eulogy of Sir Michael may pass unnoticed in some quarters, but the non-repudiation of Dyerism, had it happened, would have disgraced the Government, and while it is no positive merit to condemn revolting cruelty, it is certainly well that it has been openly condemned. We shall not dwell on the "crawling order", the condemnation of which perhaps deepens the "wide sympathy" for General Dyer which is felt in certain quarters. Occasion there may be for the invocation of military aid, but "there are certain standards of conduct which no civilised Government can with impunity neglect, and which his Majesty's Government are determined to uphold." It is the violation of those standards that constitutes the disgrace of the Punjab tragedy. On the specific question whether Martial Law was continued beyond the term of necessity, the British Government speak with solicitude for their agents. They ought to have decided the question; and so they did in view of considerations other than those of military necessity. The verdict is weak and illogical at this stage. It says: "The fact that open disorder had ceased, some time before martial law had ceased may have been due to the existence of martial law and its earlier abrogation might have been followed by a recrudescence". This way of begging the question would have endorsed the continuance of martial law till to-day, had Sir Michael O'Dwyer so insisted and the Government of India complied. The British Government, in the light of subsequent events, think it "permissible" to argue that Martial Law could have been earlier abrogated, but they stop short of the enquiry because retrospective construction of events is apparently not permissible! All things, said St. Paul, are permissible, but not expedient, and the British Government exaggerated the prudence of expediency. The manner in which the regime was carried on, they deprecate in the light of the grounds of "complaint" which existed and could not be disguised by the majority report.

The important issue of these scandals is not merely the question of Dyer's outrages. Even without them, the Punjab rule was terrible enough for the condemnation of the civilised world. The Viceroy gets a pat on the back for the promulgation of Ordinance IV; but the sting of the compliment is in its tail. The despatch says that retrospective review of overt acts of violence might be justifiable under the Ordinance, but the abuse to which it was put for the harassment of purely political offences was unfortunate and imprudent. The terms of the Ordinance were too wide, it is said, But the power of Ordinance itself, approved as it is by the Privy Council, is a menace to the cause of justice. The supreme lesson in this context is that leave to introduce limitless edicts, while theoretically safeguarded, it liable to be abused by the irresponsible who cannot be controlled even by men greater than Lord Chelmsford. The "intensive kultur" of martial law is not relished by the authors of the despatch and they, no doubt noticing the mad excesses of officials, want to prescribe a code of martial law usages. Again, the despatch bids the Government of India to distinguish between the conditions of a hostile and invaded country, and a loyal province distracted with civil commotion. If "in the main" the population was "profoundly loyal to their allegiance", how could disorders be construed into "open rebellion"? That is a point we reserve for subsequent discussion. The despatch finally condemns the absence of civil cooperation where it was possible and the lack of precise instructions to soldiers. They rightly confine the use of the aircraft, in normally peaceful countries, for very limited purposes. They do not endorse the irresponsible manner in which aeroplanes were bidden to fly for the overawing of the people and for bombing according to the fancy of sporting airmen. "Precision" in orders is good, but lack of it is no excuse for the cruel abandonment of discretion. The bulk of the despatch is a condemnation of the doctrine and methods of the reign of terror. The British Government have verbally dissociated themselves from lapses in the sense of humanity. Eulogy of discredited individuals apart, the despatch contains sentiments, a fraction of which would have been a mercy in the Punjab if they had affected the authors of the terror. Not much praise, it must be noticed, has been bestowed on the Government of India; and very little was due, since they were in the O'Dwyerian eclipse. The bureaucracy is hidebound, insensible; it is one of the virtues of its longevity. But the censure of the Imperial Government has, we hope, penetrated its surface. Vain words of solace, are all very well; but it is noteworthy that, in spite of their hesitation and obvious desire for the protection of individuals, the British Government have disowned and condemned, in words, the Dyerite doctrine of ruling by terror. It is not creditable to the bureaucracy that it should have been thus reminded of humane responsibilities, but it is all to the good. Far better and more consistent would it have been if, with condemnation, there had also been adequate sentences for outstanding culprits.

STUDY OF ECONOMICS.

When you want to approach the public, particularly the proverbial "man in the street," your appeal has to be plain, brief and direct, and the "tract" is usually the medium chosen for this purpose. The platform is, of course, used regularly to direct the public mind, but the written word is more efficacious in making people think. The man in the street has, however, neither the time nor the inclination, nor again the capacity, to read books designed to enlighten and to teach and, therefore, in the case of serious subjects, the dose of knowledge has to be properly adjusted to the condition of the recipient. Hence the utility of the tract. And it is a good plan conceived by a few Oxford Professors to educate the British public through this agency on some of the most urgent and vital questions which confront England at the present moment. The Oxford Tracts on Economic Subjects are being written by some of the most competant Professors in England and from the first batch of two tracts which we have received we are in a position to say that the work is being done in a systematic and effective manner. It is the aim of the writers to expound in a popular way the perplexing economic problems of the day to a public which wants enlightenment but which is suspicious of theorists. And yet such subjects as money, prices, taxation, nationalization, wages, strikes and the like cannot be clearly understood without the exposition of theory. In the first batch of the Oxford tracts, we find the nature and scope of Economics, international trade, capitalism, agriculture, and industrial conflict dealt with; and the elementary economic principles underlying the questions are explained in an intelligible way. We feel assured that the series of tract designed and written by some the foremost University men England, with the laudable object educating and creating sound public opinion at a time when people are confounded by the extraordinary phenomena around them, will serve their purpose. The tracts will be sold at the uniform price of 1½d. and will be published on a strictly commerical basis, ceasing to disappear unless all expenses are covered. It will be superfluous to add that the need of such tracts bearing upon Indian topics of economic importance, and published in the different vernaculars of the country, is equally great. May the Oxford tracts prove our inspiration!

Notes of the Day.

The Frontier.

The picture which the special correspondent of the Associated Press recently drew of the achievements of the past six months' "strenuous campaign" in Waziristan, is all too rosy to be convincing. The correspondent speaks of the tribes coming to recognise the might as well as the benevolent intentions of the British Raj and of the increasing readiness shown by them to come to terms, surrender arms and to settle down to peaceful avocations, such as cultivation. The correspondent is, however, delightfully vague as to whether, now that the "success" of the punitive expedition is complete, the tribes will be left to revert to their old conditions or whether the country will be controlled by any system of outposts. If the retirement of our troops is to be a complete one, he would be a bold man, indeed, to guarantee that there would not be recrudescence of trouble after a year or two. It may be we like to congratulate ourselves on a so-called successful end of the campaign, but the one important lesson which the campaign has taught is that unless our relations with the Amir are established on a sound footing, it is vain to hope for peace among the border tribes.

A Wise Decision.

The Government of Bengal announce that the subjects of Indian States shall be eligible for election and for registration as electors for provincial legislative council. This is a wise decision as the exclusion of the subjects of Indian States from election to provincial legislative councils is neither fair nor just. Although the same restriction exists in case of British subjects residing in Indian States, it is necessary that for the growth of mutual goodwill and harmony the restriction should be removed both in British India and the Indian States. If a resident from Australia may enjoy the vote, why not one from Baroda? The Governments of the provinces should set an example in this direction by allowing subjects of Indian States, who reside in British India, to participate in elections of provincial legislature. The Indian States would, then, lose no time in removing such restrictions in their provinces. The Government of Bombay should follow the example of the Government of Bengal and remove the restriction, which under present rules, exists in case of subjects of Indian States. We published yesterday a very closely-reasoned memorandum by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh in which he made out an unanswerable case why subjects of Indian States should be entitled to have the franchise in British India. As he pointed out, some of the subjects of Indian States residing in big cities constitute "a considerable portion of the wealthiest, most influential, most intelligent, most practical and the most enterprising section of the their population" and hence the rule disqualifying them from taking a share in the administration of the country cannot but raise discontent among them. The Government of Bombay should at once bestir themselves and following the example of the Bengal Government remove this ill-judged restriction on the subject of Indian States.

Technical Education in Bengal.

The scheme for the establishment of a Technical School in Calcutta has at last matured and the recommendations of the Committee appointed by Government to consider it have just been made public. The School will be run on lines more or less similar to those of the V. J. Technical School in Bombay and the management of the institution will be entrusted, as in Bombay, to a non-official board, on which the Bengal Government, the Calcutta Corporation, the Calcutta University and local engineering firms will be represented. Provision will be made to develop the School into a Technological Institute in course of time. It goes without saying, of course, that Bengal has been badly in need of a Central Technical School all these years and that the authorities have taken steps to establish one at so late an hour is little creditable to them. The industrial progress of Bengal has been materially hampered by the lack of provision for the technical education of its youth. Bengal's young men, thirsting for technical knowledge, had to come to a far-off institution like that Bombay, at great expense and sacrifice. It is to be trusted, however, that in future at least the Government of Bengal would make ample amends for their past apathy in this connection.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(*Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle."*)

III*

Some of the chief external aspects of the inter-relation of Africa and India have now been brought forward. It is practically certain that commercial expansion in both countries and communication between them will be greatly accelerated in the near future.

But a far deeper and more intimate question remains to be answered,—"What has been the direct spiritual result of all these centuries of migration and intercourse?"

When we study the history of the past on a broad scale, we cannot help being struck by the sustained intellectual power which lies deep in the heart of Indian civilisation. With the one possible exception of China, there is no country in the world which has kept the light of pure intellectual knowledge burning so long and with so bright a flame. Therefore, if intellect rather than wealth be regarded as the final criterion of human advance, then we should expect that this contact with India would be more fruitful on the spiritual than on the material side. But when we make historical enquiry on this point the answer we get is disappointing. The trend of Indian civilisation hitherto has brought to Africa no marked intellectual or spiritual advance. No great teacher from India has crossed the seas to reveal the truths which have been stored in the heart of India herself. The only exception that I can find to this is that of Mahatma Gandhi and the object-lesson which his great struggle gave in the midst of the materialism of European South African life.

Influence of Islam.

In the long ages of the past the main religious influence from India has been that of Islam. But, in Africa, this has never blossomed forth with spiritual or artistic genius. The soil has been unpropitious. No great art or music, no great poetry or literature, such as made famous the cities of Baghdad and Delhi, have ever flourished at Mombasa or Zanzibar. No universities of any eminence, such as those at Cairo or Bokhara, have ever been founded under the Islamic impulse on the East African coast. Trade has been all in all.

A Darker Picture.

Indeed, the full truth concerning the past brings to light an even yet more disappointing aspect. Slavery was, for many centuries, the close concomitant of Indian trade. Religion had not a word to say against it. The spiritual nature of man allowed it. This applied, for a long period, not to one, but to every religion. The Portuguese Governors of Goa were as great slave-owners and slave-dealers as any Indian or Arab princes.

It is true, that a certain veneer of civilisation gradually spread along the African coast, which had its centre at Zanzibar, under the Arab Sultans. But this was altogether superficial and never reached the interior at all. The hinter-land remained everywhere a jungle,—a mere hunting-ground for ivory and slaves. The humanising power of Arab sovereignty was continually being counteracted by this interminable and intolerable slave raiding,—this bartering of human-beings as mere chattels and merchandise for traffic.

The first adventurer of the spirit, who broke down this age-long evil tradition by the sheer force of personal goodness, was Livingstone. He pushed his way into the savage wilds of the interior tracking down the slave caravan routes till he met his death. And by his death, more even than by his life, he accomplished the mission he had undertaken. The conscience of the whole world was roused at last and the slave-traffic was stopped.

Slaves from East Africa.

The Indian merchants, as I have said, took back with them slaves as well as merchandise. But it is a noticeable fact, that no gangs of slaves were ever used for forced labour under the lash on large plantations in India. That hateful plantation system never flourished in India. Compared with the slave conditions in the West, it is probable that negro servitude in India was mild. Nevertheless, even at its best, slavery has always been vile; and the world is cleaner since it has been put away.

Modern Substitutes for Slavery.

Yet, *has* the world become much cleaner? It is still even now more than half an open question. For the indenture system, by which Indian labourers were induced to go out to work on the European plantations in Natal, was often little else than slavery under a new name. And, as I have seen with my own eyes, there is scarcely any part of Tropical Africa, where some kind of forced labour is not employed. The cruelties that recently happened on the Congo and in Angola are now well-known to the world, and Europe is heartily ashamed of them. But, even though new restrictions have been brought into force, compulsion has not by any means been dropped. In East Africa and in Tanganyika, the cry of the settlers is incessant, that the natives must be forced away from their homes to work under European masters.

What this compulsion has meant to African tribal life, has recently been revealed in documents that are almost as terrible to read as those of the Congo atrocities themselves. I will quote from one of them, where the following account is given:—

"In the mixture of men from different tribes in European employment, the customary marriage union is by the mouth. The men and women arrange such unions among themselves, the woman receiving clothes, food and money and serving her master at bed and board. These unions may last for months and years. They do not exist among ordinary temporary labourers. These need their money to pay the tax. For them there exists an immense class of prostitutes, a totally new feature

*Previous articles appeared on 25th and 26th instant.

(Continued on page 10.)

"ASTOUNDING REPORT."

IMPORTANCE OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S REQUEST TO MEMBERS.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru sends us the following telegram for publication, dated Arrah, May 27:—

The astounding nature of the Hunter Committee's report and the resolutions of the Indian and His Majesty's Governments invest the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee with paramount importance. I earnestly request all members to attend at Benares on Sunday next regardless of personal loss and inconvenience.

TURKISH PEACE TERMS.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, to protest against Turkish Peace Terms, to-day at 9-30 p.m. (B.T.), at Mastan Shah Tank, Nagpada.

MAULVI ABDUL BARI'S VIEW.

In the course of a letter which he has addressed to the Press, Moulvi Abdul Bari writes from Ferangi Mahal, Lucknow:—

The Turkish peace terms are absolutely contrary to the laws laid down by Islam. The Viceroy's statement cannot be accepted in preference to the commandments of God. Laws of the *Shariat* can neither be altered by Faramins of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, nor statements and orders of other Ruling Princes. Meetings may or may not be held and that can be stopped too, but true Musalmans can neither be stopped, nor should they abstain from discharging their religious duties. We should wait for the final decision of our sincere counsellors and leaders who are soon expected to meet for consultation, but no decision, coming out either from Muslim or non-Muslim, can be agreed to that is not in accordance with the dictates of *Shariat*. Independent Ruling Chiefs must remember that they are to die one day, leaving all their wealth and States behind. They shall also have to answer their doings before God and as their responsibilities are heavier than others, they will be held more responsible than ourselves. At the hour of trial I am praying for the good of our brethren. May the Muslim kings and princes not fear any wordly power except the wrath of God and come out at this hour of distress, when the honour of Islam is at stake, to help and support the cause of Islam with all their resources leven having least care for their States and lives.

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD.

INVITED LEADERS.

Maulana Shaukatali, hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

The following leading gentlemen have been invited by the Central Khilafat Committee for the joint meeting at Allahabad on 1st June:—

Bombay Presidency:—Mr. Tilak, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir Abraham Chunilal Petit, Anusya ben, Messrs. Shastri, Baptista, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Karandikar, Shankerlal Banker, K. Natarajan, Jamnadas Mehta, Vallabhai Patel, Krishnal Desai, Drs. Satue, Jeraj Mehta, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Ramdas.

Madras Presidency:—Messrs. C. Vijayaraghawachariar, Rasturi Ranga Iyenger, V. P. Madhavrao, C. P. Ramswami Iyer, L. A. Govindhragha Iyer, Satyamurty, G. A. Natesan, Srinivas Iyenger, Sallagurusawami Chetty, C. Rajgopalja Acharjar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Joseph, and the Hon. Mr. K. V. Iyengar and Mrs. Besant.

Bengal Province:—Sir D. P. Sarbhadkari, Messrs. C. R. Dass, B. Chakrawarti, Bepinchandra Pal, Surrendranath Banerjea, K. B. Dutt, Ambikacharan Majmundar, B. K. Lahiri, J. Chowdhury, Ramanand Chatterji, Motilal Ghose, Satindra Bose, Sureshchandra Chatterji, I. B. Sen, the Hon. Mr. Chanda of Assam.

Delhi and Ajmer:—Rai Bahadur Sultansingh, Lala Payarelal, Lala Shankerlal, Thakerakib of Kharwa, Mr. Gaurishanker Barrister, Lala Lajpatrai, Lala Harkishenlal, Lala Hansraj, Lala Dunichand, Lala Goverdhandas, Pandit Nokiram Sharma, Swami Bhagwandin, Swami Shardhanandji, Sardadevi Chauhdlaur, Master Khishna, Mr. Bhagatram Jufundhur, and Drs. Satyapal and Kitchlew.

United Provinces and Oudh:—Dr. Sapru, Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani, C. S. Ranga Iyer, Ajitparashed, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madanmohan Maaviya, Pandit Gokaranath Misra, Pandit Jagatnarain, Pandit Shanti Surup, Babu Bhagwandas, the Hon. Lala Sukhbirsingh.

C. P. and Berar:—Dr. Moonje, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Kelkar, Messrs. B. D. Shukul, Abhyenkar, C. B. Ghate, Arjunlal Sethi.

Behar and Orissa:—The Hon. Mr. Bishanparashad, Messrs. S. Sinha of Patna, Krishenprakash Sen Sinha of Gaya, Chanderbunsi of Patna, Prikishore Nehru, Rajindra Prashad, Purnanda Sahib, Dass of Orissa.

Sind:—The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindass, Mr. Durgadass Advani, Professor Vaswani, Dr. Choithram, His Holiness Jagatguru Shankra Kabir Pet Muth, Mr. Taranath of Raichore.

Maulana Abdul Bari has invited the Ulamas from all parts of India to attend the meeting.

MADRAS KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

SUPPORTS NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 26.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Khilafat Committee, Khan Bahadur Abdul Kudus Badsha Sahib presiding, resolutions were passed emphatically protesting against the terms of peace offered to Turkey and urging upon all patriotic and freedom-loving Indians to do all that is in their organised power to bring about a substantial revision of the Turkish treaty and to be ready to take up the programme of non-co-operation as laid down by Mr. Gandhi and carry it through successfully. The resolution was moved by Mr. Yakub Hassan and among the supporters was Mr. A. Rangasawami Iyengar.

CHRISTIAN AND MOSLEM RELIGIONS.

CRITICISM IN MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN INDORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 25.

The citizens of Indore are much agitated on the order of the District Magistrate, Indore City, prohibiting speakers in meetings to pass any kind of remark or criticism, just or unjust, reasonable or unreasonable, regarding Christian and Mohamadan religion.

Strangely, Christian missionaries and Mohamadans can freely preach in bazars, and pass any remarks on Hindu religion.

No open air meeting can be held here without taking permission from the District Magistrate.

The citizens of Indore pray His Highness to cancel such circulars which curtail the rights of citizenship.

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF IRISH REPUBLIC.

AN ELECTION MANOEUVRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 25.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 27.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" says that Mr. Colby's letter to the Chairman of the House of Representatives, Foreign Relations Committee regarding American recognition of the Irish Republic was merely an election manoeuvre. Both the parties are angling for the Irish vote.

GENERAL HUERTA.

MAXICO'S NEW PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 25.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 27.

New York.—A telegram from Mexico City says that the Congress has elected General Huerta interim President by 224 votes against 28 given for General Gonzalez.

SPA CONFERENCE.

BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION TO BE REVISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 25.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 27.

Reuter learns that it has been decided revive the British Empire delegation at the Spa Conference. Four Dominions have been invited to nomination their representative and great importance is attached to all the various parts of the Empire in touch at the Conference. It is understood that Sir George Perley will represent Canada, Sir Thomas Watt Australia and Sir James Allen or Lord Milner if Sir James Allen does not arrive in time New Zealand. The South African representatives have not yet been nominated.

FERRARIN ARRIVES AT KOWPANTZEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 25.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 27.

Peking, 23.—Ferrarin left for Tokio this morning and arrived at Kowpantzee this afternoon.

BE JUST AND LIBERAL.

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE TO CAPITALISTS.

SETTLEMENT CELEBRATIONS AT AHMEDABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

It is but human nature to rejoice at success; and it would be too much to expect from the workers to keep quiet at present. Though their exuberance of feelings was restrained, and processions ruled out, they took the earliest opportunity to celebrate their victory and offer thanks to the leaders who carried them to it. Taking advantage of the first holiday after the strike, they arranged to honour their leaders and present Mr. Gandhi with a purse as a token of their regard.

The celebrations were held on the Seva shrama grounds which were gaily decorated with festoons and banners for the occasion.

On arrival of Mr. Gandhi in company of Sheth Mangaldas, the proceedings began with thanks offering to God through two bhajans sung by Satyagraha Ashrama people.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi followed with a speech. Drawing the attention of the audience not to the sweet music of the *bhajans*, but to the sweeter meaning Mr. Gandhi remarked everything was accomplished with the grace of the all powerful God. He controled all things and there could be no Satyagraha or Duragraha against him. All must begin with His name, so said the Shastras, and such was the experience of men. In every action, therefore, one must take God to witness and consider whether it would please him. It was the duty of Labour, if they wished to be on good terms with Capital, to be honest, industrious and efficient in work. They should leave off their vices and act towards their employers with courtesy and honour befitting their rank. To honour the mill-owners and to insult the mill officials could not be regarded as a courteous act. It was brought to his notice, Mr. Gandhi said that the spinners in a certain mill wished to make the dismissal of a head jobber—the condition of their resuming work. Mr. Gandhi asked whether they tried to know if it pleased God.

Continuing, he said there were weapons other than the strike more efficacious at their disposal. All causes of complaints should be brought to the notice of the mill-owners who would consider them and try to remove them. In case of dissatisfaction with their decision they could go to the Association and from the Association to the arbitrators of the year Sheth Mangaldas and Mr. Gandhi. The mill-owners accepted the principle of arbitration and so Labour could never go on strike during the year. Mr. Gandhi felt ashamed to attend the meeting when he came to know that some were still keeping out. But he attended for the sake of the many that had resumed work and hoped that they would persuade their fellow-workers to do so soon.

ADVICE TO MILL-OWNERS.

He then requested the mill-owners through Sheth Mangaldas very humbly as the representative of Labour that they should not only be just but also liberal in their dealings with Labour. Mr. Gandhi would not interfere with the cases of dismissal for breach of discipline. He requested the employees not to act in a high-handed way, but to act with mercy and not to turn out men because they were the leaders. He brought to the notice of the audience the oft-repeated assurance of Seth Mangaldas that he did not desire to make his crores at the expense of Labour.

Hence Mr. Gandhi hoped that there would remain no cause for complaint with regard to wages. The mill-owners at the same time, he said, would consider proposals put in a courteous way before them, but they would reject all when accompanied with threats and intimidation. Justice ought to be the ruling guide in the dealings of Capital and Labour. Justice tempered with liberality on the part of the employers and justice accompanied with courtesy on the part of the employees would solve all difficulties and would ever smoothen their relations.

The mill-owners, Mr. Gandhi announced, had revised rates for workers in other departments with a liberality that deserved more of their praise, because it was all voluntary. The rates fixed are in some cases better than those settled by Sheth Ambalal. According to new arrangements, workers in the blowroom, cardroom and such others would receive an increase of 25 per cent., the workers in the frame department would receive an increase of 40 per cent. and draw a bonus in the same way as the spinners, weavers, warpers and drawers would receive an increase of 33 1/3 per cent. while the winders would get 40 per cent.

The workers, Mr. Gandhi hoped, would accept these rates with thanks to the owner and praises to God.

Mr. Gandhi said the weavers had a cause of complaint about the strike days' wages. Mr. Gandhi found no time to go deep into the complaint but the mill owners who gave it their anxious consideration decided that they could not be allowed. It was true, though, that the managers of various mills marked their presence and promised them wages, Mr. Gandhi asked them to re-

IRISH PROBLEM.

DEPUTATION TO MR. WALTER LONG.

GENEROUS AMENDMENTS TO HOME RULE BILL PROPOSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 27.

A deputation of responsible persons interested in the settlement of the Irish problem interviewed the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Walter Long, at the House of Commons today. They expressed the belief in the Government's good intentions but asked for generous amendments to the Home Rule Bill by which fundamental unity might be more clearly asserted. They expressed the opinion that the Irish Parliament should include bi-cameral legislatures for both the divisions of Ireland, (which the Upper Houses of each should constitute the Council of Ireland. They asked for wider unreserved powers than were at present provided for and suggested that the amount of Irish contribution to Imperial Government should be left to the Irish Legislatures as in the Dominions. They also suggest other alterations whereby the status of Ireland should more closely resemble the Dominions and finally that Great Britain and Ireland should henceforth be designated United Kingdoms. (Plural.)

Mr. Long replying showed that the Government's task had been rendered more difficult through the lack of criticism owing to the Nationalists absenting themselves from the House of Commons and the withdrawal of the Labour members.

Referring also to the increase of crime in Ireland he said that Englishmen were liable to regard the concessions to Irish opinion as yielding to force and outrage. He undertook to submit the deputation's proposals to the Cabinet.

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some work instead of thinking of a strike as it can never be thought of with the principles of arbitration. However, they could bring it again to the notice of the mill-owners and have those wages by their good will as the result of orderly and peaceful behaviour. It is their duty to honour the wishes of the mill-owners who had done so much for them and they would not come in the way of the better arrangements that had been introduced in all the departments.

The strikes were out of question now that the principle of arbitration was accepted with a view that good relations might always exist between Capital and Labour and one of the great industries of the land might not suffer by cessation of work.

Mr. Gandhi would never stand by them when they would go the wrong way but on the other hand oppose them in their injustice. He reiterated with quite a force in his words that it was not the persons or the associations he was against but it was the injustice of all. He would resist injustice ought to be perpetrated by anybody so long as there was life in him.

He made a final appeal to Sheth Mangaldas, as the president of the Association and a good follower of Vaishnavism to look upon Labour with paternal care. To Labour he said that the mill-owners would never do them injustice if they observed the five virtues already enumerated. It was an article in Mr. Gandhi's faith that no person committed wilfully an unjust act for the sake of injustice. Labour would always meet with justice so long as they kept to the right faith.

PRESENTATION OF PURSE.

A purse then was presented to Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the spinners with a view to his utilising it in some good cause. Accepting it as a token of their regard, Mr. Gandhi remarked that he always required money to spend in good causes but he was always in habit of stretching his hand to men like Sheth Mangaldas who was sitting beside him. However, he accepted it and entrusted it to the care of Shreemati Anasuyaben with a view to it being utilised:—

(1) To help the men out of their drink habits;

(2) to educate their children; and

(3) to supply them with milk when necessary.

Sheth Mangaldas followed Mr. Gandhi and said that there was not much left for him to say as Mr. Gandhi had already spoken on the principle of arbitration and their respective duties. He assured Labour that their best interests were at his heart. He hoped that better relations would now come to prevail between Capital and Labour.

Then one of the men stood up and thanked Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues for what they did for them. They were no better, he said, than the machines in the mills and they were given food just as the machines were lubricated with oil. But that was barely sufficient. Their wives and children had to work with them and work hard. This made man vulnerable to disease and epidemics. The industry too suffered in consequence. A more efficient and energetic labour was needed in the new era when the country would have to compete hard with other nations of the world. This could never be obtained with Labour discontented and ill-fed. Now their eyes were opened and they came to be looked upon as men instead of as mere automata. He thanked Mr. Gandhi and assured him that labour would follow in his steps, and would lead a simple life free from vice.

The meeting terminated with the garlanding of the leaders and offering of flowers to the guests.

G.I.P. RLY. STR...

TRAIN SERVICE NORM...

MEN QUITE PEACEFU...

The G. I. P. Railway strike has not yet ended; on the other hand yesterday, some three hundred additional men from the Byculla running shed having joined the movement of downing tools. There were no acts of rowdyism, and the men were quite peaceful. Strong forces of both police and military have been posted at the Matunga and Parel workshops, and this effectively prevented the men, if at all they were so inclined, from doing anything which was unconstitutional for their rights and demands. Two Indian Presidency Magistrates have been posted, the one at Parel being Mr. B. N. Athavle and at Matunga Mr. G. R. Khairaz. But there was no work for them to do as the men were peaceful throughout the day. A meeting was held in the morning at the Elphinstone Bridge, the Joint Hon. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, presiding. The president strongly deprecated any sort of violence and five men were chosen from amongst the strikers to see that no further acts of violence were committed. This strong step had a very good moral effect on the whole situation. From the demands of the men it appears that the 35 per cent. increase which was promised them, has not been given, and instead they had been given 15 per cent., which is 20 per cent. less than promised. The demands of the boiler-makers at the Byculla running shed are, in addition to those made by the other men, that they should get 15 days' privilege leave in a year, besides three days' casual leave each month as promised by the Agent.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr A. H. S. Aston, was on duty until morning at the Matunga Station.

The train service was normal and all the trains were running to time.

DETAILS.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen, both of Matunga and Parel workshops, continued yesterday. In addition some three hundred men from the Byculla running shed have also joined the strikers. At the Parel workshops some men came in the morning, but did not go in and after discussing the situation among themselves left the place. They were prevented from going to the Parel Station by the police guard which was stationed in the vicinity of the works. Thence the strikers proceeded to the Elphinstone Bridge where a meeting had been arranged, previously, to consider the whole situation. The meeting was held under the auspices of the G. I. P Railway Workers' Union, and was presided over by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Union. There were about three thousand men present at the meeting. The president in the course of his speech strongly condemned the action of the men, on the two previous days, and deprecated any violence on their part. He earnestly asked them to behave in a very peaceful manner, and said that he would not act for them in future if they repeated such acts of violence. The men were told not to go to the works, until they were asked to do so, and to enquire about the situation at the Union's office. Mr. Jhabvala asked the meeting to select five of the most influential men among them who would stand guarantee that no further acts of violence would take place, and who would hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the rest of the strikers during the strike. The Matunga men agreed to this and five men from amongst them were chosen, but as the Parel workshop men were not present at the meeting in sufficiently large numbers, it was decided to hold a meeting for the latter in the afternoon.

Men's Demands.

As far as could be gathered from the men they say that the increase of 35 per cent. which was granted them last year, was to take effect from September. In January last they were given only 15 per cent out of this, and their demand now is that the 35 per cent. promised them should be paid fully and not a part of it only, this to take effect from the month of September, 1919. Another demand of the men is that the gratuity which was forfeited owing to the strike in 1917 should now be paid to them in full.

Coming to the demands of the men in the Byculla running shed who went on strike at 11 o'clock yesterday these people say that they are not satisfied with the present conditions of work. These boiler-makers and fitters, etc., want same increases as the other men at Parel and Matunga; in addition they want fifteen days' privilege leave, under the rules of the Company, in a year, and three days' casual leave per month, as promised by the Agent some time ago. They say they have to work without break, all the year round, and in a month they work for 279 hours. A further demand of theirs is that during the armistice holidays they were asked to work on promises of double pay, but those promises have not been kept.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was posted on duty here, with the military.

At Matunga Workshops.

At the Matunga workshops the men did not turn up to join their work. The workshops were guarded by both military and police, and Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Third Presidency Magistrate, was on duty here, in case of any eventuality.

Afternoon situation.

At about 10-30 a.m. a meeting of the workmen of the Parel works was held, Mr. Jhabvala presiding, when four men came forward as sureties for the good behaviour of the strikers of the Parel works. In the afternoon a few representatives of both the workshops accompanied by Mr. Jhabvala, waited upon the Agent, but the result of their interview was not made public. A one-page journal entitled the "Kamgar Mitra" ("Workmen's Friend"), was published during the early part of the day, but it got wider circulation only in the afternoon as was evident from the fact that every workman belonging to either of the workshops, out in the streets, was found reading a copy of it. This paper seemed to make its first appearance only on the day before yesterday. In an editorial note of this paper, the men were counselled to refrain from violence. The men were further assured that their cause was a right one and there was every possibility of their achieving success if only they enlisted the sympathy of the public by desisting from all sorts of violence.

Consequently the later part of the day also passed off as quietly as the earlier part.

A REPRESENTATION.

A representation containing the resolutions of the strikers, has been forwarded to the Agent of the Railway Company by Mr. Jhabvala, the Secretary of the Union, to which a prompt and considerate reply is being eagerly solicited in the interests of the Company as well as the general public.

Mr. Jhabvala writing to us last night assures us that on the whole the behaviour of the men all throughout yesterday was admirably quiet and there is absolutely no cause for fear that the men would disturb public peace. They are firm in their demands and have promised to stand by the Union till the last. The men's attitude is decidedly peaceful, but all have unanimously resolved not to budge an inch. Some scattered scuffles may have taken place at places, but the reason attributed is the menacing presence of the police. Again various sorts of rumours have a varying effect upon the ignorant minds of the multitude who, however, are now learning to discountenance them. There is a danger of the strike spreading unless prompt measures are taken to thwart its further progress by the Railway authorities. Answering to the urgent call now made on them posters are put up in the affected area asking the men to preserve order and peace and handbills are distributed among the people asking the men to do the same.

It is regretted that the Railway authorities have by force taken away the season tickets of the men whether guilty of Monday's violence or not. This has added to the poor men's burden in these hard days. The authorities can make out but a poor case in connection with this deed.

LABOUR MEETING AT JAMSHEDPUR.

TERMINATES IN CONFUSION.

(Associated Press.)

JAMSHEDPUR, May, 24.

With the permission of the General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, a public meeting of the employees of the Steel Works was called this evening at 5 p.m., at the Jugeselai Thana compound. Babu Teja Sing began explaining in Hindi the recent rates regarding the provident fund, accident pay service and leave rules. He was frequently interrupted by the crowd who expressed dissatisfaction and as no declaration has been made regarding bonus and pay for the period of the strike. Babu Teja Sing asked them to consider the concession made and tried to explain the present situation, but the crowd protested loudly and in spite of all attempts of leaders the meeting became uproarious and dispersed in confusion. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Labour Inspector, attended the meeting. The more sober portion of the workmen appeared to be satisfied with what they have got.

Mr. Tutwiller, General Manager, is leaving on 6 months furlough and is expected to start to-morrow. It is understood that he wanted to ascertain the views of the general body of workmen before he left and had asked the Labour Association to call the meeting which unfortunately ended in a fiasco.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, May 25.

The newly established Mathematics Society of Benares has been the receipient of signal distinction from many leading Mathematical Societies of London, Palermo, Stockhalm and Amsterdam. They have written praising its activities, recognising its work and expressing their desire to exchange its journal with their journals.

The Amsterdam Mathematical Society has appointed a collaborator for its revere somestrullo (?) Mr. Morakh Prasad M. Se. who is at present doing research work under Doctor Ganesh Prasad.

An amendment was moved by a member of the Congress Committee relative to the latter portion of the second part of the resolution, his objection being that the principle of provincial contribution to the Imperial Government should not be accepted, when they were not definite about Imperial deficit. The amendment was lost, a large majority voting against it.

"OPEN REBELLION"?

ROPEAN MEMBERS' FINDING: YES.

We give below the full text of Chapter IX. of the Majority report of the Hunter Committee, which deals with "specific causes and general unrest." The majority concludes:— "On the evidence before us there is nothing to show that the outbreak in the Punjab was part of a pre-arranged conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in India by force;" but they say, "apart from the existence of any deeply laid schme to overthrow the British, a movement which, had started in rioting and becomeea rebellion might have rapidly developed into a revolution."

1. At Amritsar on 10th April 1919 the immediate cause for the assembling of the crowds which subsequently broke into acts of disorder and violence was the deporation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal. On the same evening unruly crowds gathered at Lahore on news reaching that town of the occurrences at Amritsar and of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. In other places, e.g., Kasur and Gujranwala, it is more difficult to trace the reason for the first exhibition of excitement among the people. They were influenced no doubt by what they heard of the occurrences in other places. They were advised, in some cases encouraged, to emulate the example there set. An adequate explanation, however, of the general and widespread outbreak in the Punjab against constituted authority, of the attack on Europeans, on Government property and on the railway and telegraph system must be sought in the causes of a general state of unrest and discontent among the people, particularly the inhabitants of the larger towns.

HOME RULE AND SEL-DETERMINATION PRINCIPLES.

2. We have already noted in our narrative of events the increased interest shown in certain parts of the Punjab in political agitation. This is largely due no doubt to the Home Rule movement started several years ago. For the purposes of this report it is unnecessary to trace the history to this movement either in its more violent or moderate manifestation. A succinct reference thereto is to be found in the memorandum* presented to us by the Government of India. The desire for a larger say in the government of the country was greatly fostered by the dissemination in the press and otherwise of the doctrine of self-determination which formed so prominent a subject of discussion at the peace conference in Paris. The principle, involved in the new Government of India Act, even before it could be carried into effect, and indeed from the moment that it was solemnly acknowledged, also acted necessarily as a stimulus to political activity and gave height to the interest in public affairs.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

3. The circumstances under which India had to develop these principles were exceptionally difficult. Restrictions, which under normal conditions were unnecessary, were becoming more and more essential—not in India only—as the war drew slowly towards its climax, and the train and risk increased. These restrictions affected the daily life of the ordinary citizen much more lightly in India than in Europe: e.g., though recruiting was intensive in the Punjab and elsewhere, conscription was nowhere in force. But the Defence of India Act, 1915, and the rules made thereunder did trench upon the ordinary measure of liberty. Important examples of this interference with individual liberty were the power to order "deportation" of individuals from a given locality and to confine or intern them in a particular place; the power to create and authorise the creation of new offences: the power to set up special tribunals; and the power to exclude newspapers from special provinces or control the press. It is not our desire, nor is it within our duty, to throw doubt upon, or even to canvas, the necessity or wisdom of this Act. What we desirse to point out is that the exercise from time to time of powers such as these was taking place, though as a war necessity, at a time when the political future of India was being re-cast. It may be that restrictions upon political agitation, whether in the press or on the platform, were all the more necessary but they were all the more galling. To the educated classes, who in India are composed largely of the various lawyer classes, they naturally appeared as diametrically opposed to their conception of constitutional doctrine.

SITUATION IN PUNJAB.

4. The Punjab owes part of the troubles which we have had to investigate to its own merits. The martial classes of this province make the finest soldiers, and as call after call was sent to India for men, and for men of the

*Vide Evidence, Volume VII.

right kind, the response from the Punjab was unfailing. That Sir Michael O'Dwyer as Lieutenant-Governor did his utmost to encourage recruiting and that the Punjab made enormous efforts under the leadership to shoulder the Empire's burden according to the utmost limits of its ability, are facts which may be stated without instituting comparisons or inviting contradiction. Other aspects of this question will be discussed later, but it is important to remember that in 1918 the need for more men was not lessening but increasing. Already in February 1918 the strain began to be severely felt and the pace was slackened. The appeal of the Prime Minister to India in consequence of the altered military situation resulting from the German offensive was answered by an endeavour to produce half a million combatants in the year commencing on 1st June 1918. The Central Recruiting Board fixed the Punjab quota combatants at 180,000 and a Punjab Provincial Conference held on the 4th May resolved to answer this demand and to find 20,000 non-combatants as well. When the armistice was signed in November the Punjab was found to have made good more than a proportionate part of the demand made upon it.

COUNTRY DISTRICT.

5. These times of stress were therefore specially difficult among the righ spirited and martial people of the country districts. The towns had their own problems, but political activity by and among the educated classes there had possibilities of immediate danger if it infected the rural populaton with antipathy to Government or with disbelief in its power. To do irreparable damage to the Empire a temporary alienation was enough. Whether the use made in the Punjab of the special powers under the Defence of India Act and other legislation by the necessities of the place and time is a question which involves a critique of several years administration and upon which we feel no special competence or duty to pronounce. Sir Michael O'Dwyer explained to us in detail his reason for regarding the situation in the province as critical and the necessity for his dealing promptly with any manifestations of hostility to Government. It seems clear that the cumulative effect of taking action under special powers would be in any case to make the contrast broader and more evident between the new notions of liberty for India and the practice of the moment.

PERIOD SUBSEQUENT TO ARMISTICE.

6. After the conclusion of the armistice in November 1918 the powers under the Defence of India Act continued, though limited to a period of six months after the conclusion of the war. We have seen that the necessities and incidents of a war regime were clashing with principles of government which had been grasped with a new vigour and were colouring political expectations, when the actual period of hostilities with Germany was seen to have come definitely to an end and a powerful reconciling force began to weaken. Apart altogether from special problems connected with the terms of peace—of which the Khilafat question is the greatest—one of the two forces was strengthening rapidly. The representatives of India were taking a share in settling the destinies of Europe. Definite shape was being given to the new constitution; every project, hung up by the war, could now come back into the field of reasonable discussion. If the Defence of India Act was necessary before to make certain that the Empire in her supreme struggle for existence would not break down in India, India was now expectant of special recognition—not because she had not failed the Empire—but because she confidently considered that she had played her part to maintain it. The politically minded classes were found to re-act to such stimuli as these and there were many others. The war had brought high prices and new problems as to export of foodstuffs; the war and the peace alike meant dislocation of existing conditions.

POST-WAR QUESTIONS.

7. On the other hand, the war was not over till it was done with. The anxiety of Muhammadans over the fate of Turkey was a direct consequence of the war and seemed full of possibilities of trouble. The return of troops would produce acute problems in many parts. Forces of mischief had been pent up by emergency legislation, to which it seemed hardly reasonable that the floodgates should be thrown open all at once, though it was certain that the continued exercise of special powers by Executive would now be looked upon with redoubled suspicion, and as the de[illegible] of a war measure into an abuse.

POSITION IN BEGINN[illegible] OF 1919.

8. In a country which w[illegible] only at the stage of looking forward to [illegible]presentative institutions not much is to be gained by elaborating upon the excitableness and credulity of the masses or upon their comparative helplessness in choosing whom to follow and believe. It is, however, important to observe that the position of affairs in India early in 1919 was such, that political interests were bound to affect the masses before long at least in the towns. Much therefore depended upon the educated classes and more upon the power of those who were minded to be reasonable to compete in influence with others, whose only contribution to any difficulty would be complaint of Government and hostility—veiled at best—to the British Raj.

ROWLATT BILLS.

9. The agitation against the action of the Government in pressing forward and passing the Rowlatt Bill must be particularly noticed as it was in our opinion largely, if not mainly, responsible for creating the feeling against Government which promoted such serious disorder in the Punjab.

The opposition to the Rowlatt Bills was very widespread throughout India among both moderate and extreme politicians. It was represented that, on the eve of the grant of a large measure of self-government to India and after the splended contribution made by her to the wining of the European war, there was no necessity for passing an Act of the character proposed. It was objected that the Act conferred considerable power on the Executive uncontrolled by the Judiciary. It was mantained that the Defence of India Act clothed the Government with all the authority they would get under the new legislation and that there was, therefore, every reason for delay and for conceding an adjournment asked by the Indian members of the Legislative Council. The agitation against Government took an acute form in the months of February and March both in the press and on public platforms.

PRESS CRITICISM.

10. The criticism of Government in newspapers voicing extreme nationalist sentiment was particularly bitter and determined.

In one paper, it was said:—"It is monstrous to say the least of it that legislation of that type should be introduced in India where British statesmen are so profuse in their talk of liberty and self-determination."

Another paper described the Bills as:—"a bare-faced attempt on the part of a bureaucracy which has been demoralised by the exercise of unrestrained power to interfere with liberty." In a third paper appeared a statement that "the new law would make honourable existence as uncertain as life in a plague infected area."

In its issue of 4th February, 1919, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" published in Calcutta said:—"the only parallel (to the Rowlatt Bills) in the civilised jurisprudence for such provision is to be found in the declaration of martial law in any area. And the parallel furnished by history is that of a Nadir Shah on the pretext of some of his soldiers being killed in a bazar affray making over the city of Delhi to the rapine, lust and blood-thirstiness of his brutal soldiery."

The "Bombay Chronicle" on 10th February had an article in which the following passage appeared:—"The Bills are dangerous to public safety, subversive of the rights of citizenship, improper for the subdual of revolution and a badge of crime and helotry on the people. India cannot and will not accept the mark of Cain on the forehead and be shamed among the nations of the earth."

The *Waqt* of Amritcar on the 22nd March published a cartoon showing "the Secretary of State in the act of handing the order of liberty to India when a black cobra, released from a basket by Mr. Rowlatt, bites her." Some of the addresses delivered at the numerous meetings held throughout the province in protest against the Act were of a similarly extreme character.

FALSE RUMOURS.

11. Many false rumour as to the objec and purpose of the Rowlatt Act were extensively circulated in the Punjab. As illustrations of these rumours the following may be noticed. It was said that people assembling to the number of 5 would be liable to be arrested by the police, that property would, to a substantial extent, be confiscated by the Government, that excessive fees would be levied on the occasion of marriages and that their personal liberty would be interfered with in other ways. A full list of the rumours so far as discovered by the authors of these rumours have not been discovered. It is not said that they originated in statements made by political leaders, against whom the only complaint is that they did not take pains to correct these false rumours and to explain the nature of the Rowlatt Act and its provisions. The uneducated people were in ignorance of these matters. They were not aware that the Act would only be put in operation in district where anarchical and revolutionary crimes were being perpetrated and would only come into operation on the Governmnet of India giving its sanction to an application for powers under the Act made by the Local Government. The people believed the rumours and their indignation against Government increased. To them the Rowlatt Act became known as the Black Act, an Act which would seriously curtail their personal and individual freedom.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

12. In January the suggestion was made in the press that the leaders should prepare themselves for passive resistance in the event of the Rowlatt bill becoming law and that a passive resistance movement should be set on foot in every part of the country. This proposal met with an enthusiastic reception although it was gradually realsed that opposition confined to passive resistance would, in the case of the Rowlatt legislation, be ineffective. As the "Servant of India" expressed it on 6th March:—"If resistance is confined to the provisions of this particular legislation, there is little chance of a conflict arisng with the authorities. One may passively resist the Rowlatt Acts for years without ever coming in the path of the police."

SATYAGRAHA.

13. Meantime Mr. Gandhi started his Satyagraha movement against the Rowlatt Act, The word "Satyagraha" is according to Mr. Gandhi of modern origin, having been invented by him, and means insistence on truth and force derivable from such insistence. He says "the movement is intended to replace methods of violence. It is essentially a religious movement. It is a process of purification and penance. It asks to secure reforms or redress of grievances by self-suffering." The true Satyagahi therefore invites pain and suffering upon himself with a view to inducing Government to alter a measure to which he is opposed. On the 24th February 1919, Mr. Gandhi at Ahmedabad started his Satyagaha campaign against Government in connection with the Rowlatt Bills. He devises a vow in the following terms. "Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. 1 of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. 2 of 1919 are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community, as a whloe, and the State itself is based, we solemnly affirm that in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a committee to be hereafter appointed may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CAMPAIGN.

14. On the 1st March a meeting of the signatories to the Satyagraha pledge under the presidency of Mr. Gandhi was held at Bombay to form a Sabha and appoint an executive committee. The following day Mr Gandhi issued a manifesto inaugurating Satyagraha and civil disobedience to laws. In dealing with this movement the "South Indian Mail" (Madras) said.—"Mr. Gandhi has come to the conclusion that civil disobedience to law is the only remedy. This is passive resistance of a vigorous type." As Mr. Gandhi himself admitted to us at Ahmedabad, civil disobedience to laws is active disbedience and is the antithesis of passive disbedience. On 7th March, Mr. Gandhi attended a meeting at Delhi to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. At this meeting the names of 15 men and women who had taken the Satyagraha vow were read out. Similar meetings were held in many other towns. A scheme was proposed to have branch committees of the central committee appointed in every province, district and talk for deciding what other laws than the Rowlatt laws were to come within the purview of the civil disobedience movement.

ALL-INDIA HARTAL 30TH MARCH, 6TH APRIL.

15 In furtherance of his *Satyagraha* movement against the Rowlatt legislation Mr. Gandhi resolved to have a *hartal* throughout India. A day was to be set apart as a day of general mourning when no business was to be done. The day so fixed by him was to be the second Sunday after the publication of the Viceregal assent was given to the passing of the Rowlatt Bill. For those who came to know immediately after this assent was given the day would be the 30th March, for others the 6th of April. On discovering that the *hartal* might in this way be held on different dates Mr. Gandhi sent out telegrams fixing the 6th April. As we have already described a *hartal* took place in several places on the 30th March, among others at Delhi where serious rioting occurred.

The observance of the *hartal* on 6th April was very general and extended over a great many provinces. Large mass meetings of people were held in dizerent towns and though no actual conuict between the police and the crowds occurred there were many signs of growing excitement and unrest among the people. It seems, however, to have been hoped by the Government that, with the successful conclusion of the *hartal* and the day of fasting on the 6th, agitation had achieved its objects and that no further demonstration would occur.

DEFIANCE OF LAW COMMENCED 8TH APRIL.

16. On the 8th of April, however, the Government of India received news from the Government of Bombay that Mr. Gandhi had announced to the Commissioner of Police that he had issued an unregistered newspaper and that a committee was sitting to decide what further laws were to be disobeyed Instructions were sent to the Government of Bombay that if Mr. Gandhi and other leaders were guilty of a clear breach of law they should be arrested and prosecuted. On the 9th April similar instructions were sent to other Local Governments and a suggestion made that, if the passive resistance movement showed dangerous symptoms in any province, the Local Government might issue a manifesto regarding the necessity, object and scope of the Rowlatt Act, condemning those who seek notoriety by embarrassing Government, pointing to the moral of the Delhi incident, calling upon all sober-minded people to discourage the policy of embarrassing the Government, whatever their views might be on the Act, and making it clear that Government was determined to carry out the duty of maintaining the laws of the country and dealing rigorously with all movements that endanger the peace and prosperity of the great body of citizens.

MR. GANDHI SENT BACK TO BOMBAY. 9TH APRIL.

17. Mr. Gandhi left Bombay for Delhi on 8th April with the object of furthering his *Satyagraha* movement there and in the Punjab. The Government of India on learning of this journey by Mr. Gandhi communicated with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Both these gentlemen agreed that it would be extremely imprudent, not to say dangerous, to allow Mr. Gandhi to enter the territories under their jurisdiction. He had announced that part of his programme consisted in breaking the law and they had no knowledge what laws he might choose to

Continued on page 9.)

INDIAN MEMBERS' FINDING: NO.

Chapter III. of the Minority Report of the Hunter Committee dealing with "the real nature of the Disorders" is reproduced below. After dealing with the various principal causes of the unrest the minority report finds:—"While there was no organised or concerted action to bring about the disorders and those disorders themselves were not in the nature of a rebellion, that is, done with the intention to overthrow the British Government, the Punjab Government and its responsible officials and the military authorities had from the start persuaded themselves that they were the result of an organised and preconcerted rebellion; and they began to deal with the situation on the footing of there being a state of war, the towns in which these disorders had happened as being in rebellion and the whole population of these towns being rebels."

1. In order to arrive at a correct conclusion regarding the real nature of the disorders of April, 1919, it is necessary to bear in mind the cimcumstances existing in the beginning of the year 1919, in the country generally and in the places where these disorders broke out in particular. These circumstances hav been fully stated in paragraphs 2 to 8 and and 20 of the chapter on Causes in the Majo rity Report, in which chapter, subject to few reservations as already stated above, w entirely agree. For four years and more the resources of India, like those of the other members of the British Empire, had been strained to the utmost in the prosecution of the war. A large effective army had been supplied, the Punjab itself making a substantial contribution of 400,000. India has raised three war loans, and contributed £100,000,000, as its quota to the Empire's war expenses. Besides the direct contributions in men and money there were indirect contributions of a substantial character in various ways. The prices of necessaries of life and other commodities of daily use had increased immensely owing to the war, pressing very heavily on the middle classes and people of limited means. People with fixed moderate incomes were most hard hit in this direction, and among them were the subordinate railway officials who were therefore discontented. Curtailment of facilities of travelling and of import and export of merchandise had also created considerable hardship. The operations of the Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder and of the Press Act had encroached upon the ordinary standard liberty.

2. While the war was on, all the restraints and hardships, though felt bitterly, were suffered patiently, because of the common purpose of winning the war. But the people generally had hoped that the defeat of Germany and the successful ending of the war for the Allies would immediately end the abnormal conditions and bring into existence a happy and prosperous era. After the Armistice was concluded in November, 1918, the prevailing abnormal conditions, instead of vanishing, became aggravated, particularly in relation to high prices. The ordinary people naturally became discontented with their lot. There was widespread famine in the country owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1918, and the prevalence of influenza and other epidemics had resulted in a very heavy mortality. The new Income-tax Act and the more searching methods of enquiry in relation thereto as well as the interference with trade conditions already referred to had made the trading community restless.

3. The war had also created throughout the world a new outlook of freedom and liberty and the same had visibly affected India. The Imperial Government had, as early as August, 1917, made a declaration of policy by which the attainment by India of Responsible Government by successive stages was put forward as the goal and the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy, having gone round the country and ascertained the views of the public as to the manner in which that policy was to be given effect to, had published the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. Great expectations were thereby raised, and when it was said that the Government of India were likely to suggest modifications therein of a somewhat illiberal character, that news had caused considerable irritation. The conclusion of the war has also brought forward the thorny question of the terms on which peace was to be concluded with Turkey; and the Mahomedans in India were apprehensive that those terms would be sever.

4. The above statement describes the factors that were influencing the minds of the people throughout the country, including the Punjab and the other places where these disorders took place.

SPECIAL FACTOR IN THE PUNJAB.

5. Some of the above factors were more potent in the Punjab than elsewhere. As already observd, the Punjab had supplied by far the largest number of combatants as compared to the other provinces in India, and it is quite natural that owing to casualties amongst them, war-weariness would be more pronounced in the Punjab than in any other province. [illegible]arly, the restrictions on traffic must have been more seriously felt by the producer of the Punjab which every year exports a large quantity of food-stuffs. Lahore, Amritsar, Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Hafizabad, Sangla, Chuharkana, Akalgarh, Aminabad, Kasur, Patti, Khem Karan, came under the special income-tax and the increase was very large, ranging from 100 to 200 per cent. The seizure of wheat stocks under the Defence of India Act to stop speculation and reduce the price of grain to the poor was also naturally disliked by the traders affected thereby. Then the Punjab Government under Sir Michael O'Dwyer had for various reasons come to be regarded by the educated and politically minded classes as opposed to their aspirations. His speech in the Imperial Legislative Council in September, 1917, was regarded as on attack on the educated classes and created considerable resentment. At the next meeting he expressed regret that his speech had hurt people's feelings. During his administration orders had been issued prohibiting politicians like Mrs. Besant and Mr. Tilak from entering the Punjab and reports of the proceedings of certain meetings had been prohibited publication unless they had been censored. He had objected to the Hon. Dr. Sapru, the Hon. Mr. Banerjea and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya being invited to attend the Conference that was held at Lahore to support the reforms-proposals of the nineteen members of Indian Legislative Council. Several newspapers had been prohibited entry into the Punjab; and the Press Act had been put into operation more vigorously there than in any other province. The Hon. Mr. Thompson, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, said that the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab wanted the atmosphere of the place to be as calm as possible during the war, and that all these measures taken by him in regard to the Press and political agitation must be regarded as war measures. In referring to these measures, we must not be regarded as attempting in any manner to pronounce judgment as to their merits; we are referring to them only with the objec of noing the fact that in consequence of them there was considerable feeling existing in the minds of the educated and thinking classes in the Punjab.

ROWLATT ACT.

6. On the 18th January 1919, what are popularly known as the Rowlatt Bills were published and were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 6th February, 1919. The bills evoked almost universal opposition in the country. They were opposed by almost all the Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council, of all shades of political opinion in the country. It was felt in India that, when she stood steadfastly by the Empire in the War and had thereby proved her right to be treated as an equal member of the Empire, repressive legislation of this character was being hurriedly passed while the Reforms Scheme for instalment of Self-Government had not till then materialised. But the main objection to the legislation was that the Executive were being clothed thereby with consideroble powers uncontrolled by the judiciary. When an amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji for the postponement of the bill to the September session, pointing out that there was no harm in so doing as the Defence of India Act was still in operation, was negatived, considerable feeling of resentment was created. In stating the above facts we must not be regarded as in any manner expressing any opinion on the question whether the introduction of these measures at this juncture was unwise or with regard to the merits of those measures; it will be outside the scope of our reference to do so. We have stated these circumstances only with the object of taking note of the fact that the introducion of the Rowlatt Bills did create considerable resentment throughout the country. This opposition, shared in as it was by people of all shades of political opinion, was genuine and not a factious or artificial one as was suggested by some witnesses before us. One of the Rowlatt Bills was finally passed in the Legislative Council on the 17th March, 1919, and received the assent of the Viceroy soon afterwards. The agitation against the measure increased, and demonstrations of various kinds were made to secure the repeal of the measure. It appears that at any rate in the Punjab there were afloat a considerable number of misrepresentations of the provisions of the Rowlatt Act but it was not suggested that any known or recognised leaders were responsible for these misrepresentations. Although these misrepresentations were current for a considerable time Government had not taken any definite step to explain the Act to people at large; it was not until after the *hartal* of April 6th that the Punjab Publicity Board took steps to distribute copies of it in large numbers.

"SATYAGRAHA" MOVEMENT, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

7. While the bill was still before the Legislative Council, Mr. Gandhi joined the agitation against the bills, which thereby received a great accession of strength. On the 1st March, 1919, the *Satyagraha Sabha* was established at Bombay, and it was announced that those taking the *Satyagraha* vow would civilly disobey the Rowlatt Act and such other laws as a committee of the Sabha may from time to time name. We are in agreement with what is stated in paragraphs 13 to 18 of the chapter on Causes in the Majority Report as regards the *Satyagraha* movement, its progress and the nature and effect of the doctrine

(Continued on page 9.)

EUROPEAN MEMBERS' FINDING: YES.

(Continued from page 8.

breaking the law and they had no knowledge what laws he might choose to break. If he did break laws the authorities would have no option but to have him arrested. His arrest and trial would in all probability lead to rioting and violence. However opposed he might personally be to the use of force in the prosecution of his policy there was no reason for supposing that the uneducated people of the Punjab would be equally prepared to refrain from violent methods. As had already been pointed out by some of the prominent leaders of moderate opinion in India the promotion of the *Satyagraha* movement was likely to promote disorder and breach of the peace. In these circumstances, the Government of India authorised the Local Governments of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Delhi to issue orders under Rule 3 (b) of the Defence of India Rules (which requires the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council) directing Gandhi to remain in the Bombay Presidency. As explained to us in the Government's memorandum "this sanction was communicated to the three Local Governments concerned and to Bombay by a 'clear the line' telegram of the 9th April, which contained a direction that all reasonable means to enforce the order should be used, but that Gandhi should be treated with every possible consideration and force should be used only if he refused to obey the order. He was to be informed that although at present his entering the Punjab or Delhi would be likely to promote disturbance and therefore could not be allowed, the Government of India would be willing to re-consider the position later, should he give an explicit undertaking to refrain from inaugurating a campaign to break the law and undertake not to promote such violation."

As already indicated Mr. Gandhi, who had disregarded a warning not to proceed in consequence of the above order, was arrested at Palwal and escorted back to Bombay Presidency. On his own admission he was treated with every possible consideration. At Bombay he enjoyed complete liberty except that he was not allowed to leave the Presidency.

EFFECTS OF MR. GANDHI'S ARREST.

18. Following upon his arrest a *hartal* took place in many different towns, and the violent outbreaks to which we have referred occurred. A serious outbreak also occurred at Ahmedabad with which we deal in a separate part of our report. On hearing of the events at that place, Mr. Gandhi was greatly shocked and declared for the time being a suspension of his civil disobedience movement and expressed his readiness to obey all Government orders. With the permission of the Commissioner of Police he issued handbills inviting the public and the mill-hands of Ahmedabad to return to work. This advice was taken and order was rapidly restored there. In the Punjab, however, as we have seen, *hartals* continued to be held and outrages and acts of violence to be committed. In an open letter to Mr. Gandhi from Swami Shradhanand, a follower or colleague of his at Delhi, occurs the significant passage:—"I am therefore convinced that under the present conditions in India, the civil breaking of laws without producing an upheaval among the masses (for which neither you nor any *Satyagrahi* is morally responsible) is impossible."

In Mr. Gandhi's own manifesto of the 18th April advising the temporary suspension of civil disobedience, he states:—"I am sorry that when I embarked upon a mass movement I under-rated the forces of evil and I must now pause and consider how best to meet the situation." Another passage is "we have found by bitter experience that whilst in an atmosphere of lawlessness, civil disobedience found ready acceptance, *Satya* (truth) and *Ahimsa* (non-violence) from which alone civil disobedience can worthily spring, have commanded little or no respect."

We have no hesitation in saying that both in the Punjab and elsewhere, a familiarity and sympathy with disobedience to laws was engendered among large numbers of the people by Mr. Gandhi's movement and the law-abiding instincts which stand between society and outbreaks of violence were undermined at a time when their full strength was required.

PEACE TERMS WITH TURKEY.

19. Other causes of unrest besides the Rowlatt Act agitation among the population of the Punjab cannot be left entirely out of view. Many Muhammadan Indians have felt great uneasiness about the possible fate of Turkey in consequence of her having espoused the cause of Germany in the Great War. The Turkish peace terms involving such questions as the integrity of the holy places of Islam and the *Khilafat* have roused keen interest among the Muhammadan population. At the meeting of the All-India Moslem League in Delhi at Christmas 1918, Dr. Ansari, a physician and one of the leaders of public opinion in Delhi, made a violent speech upon the subject of the *Khilafat* and the threatened dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. The character of this speech was such that the newspapers and pamphlet reports thereon were proscribed under the Press Act by certain Local Governments. On the 30th August 1918 at a Muhammadan meeting held at Amritsar Dr. Kitchlew made a violent pro-Turkish speech and one Maulvi declared that the time had come for a *Jehad*. He was, however, checked by the presiding Maulvi who said that the time was not yet. Sir Michael O'Dwyer who referred to this meeting explained that he received information from the Government of India that on 23rd April 1920 a great Muhammadan meeting was to be held at Bombay at which it was said a *Jehad* was likely to be proclaimed. Feelings still prevail upon these questions and it is not necessary for us to go into the subject in greater detail.

HIGH PRICES.

20. India, like many other countries throughout the world, has been affected by a feeling of unrest consequent on the termination of hostilities in the Great War. The continued high prices of the necessaries of life has been a cause of great discontent in the more densely populated towns. It was expected that when fighting ceased prices would return to the normal figures prevailing before the war. In their disappointment at finding prices tending to rise, rather than fall, after the armistice, people blamed the Government. The situation was aggravated by the bad harvest of 1919 caused by a failure of the monsoon. It was not possible for us to make an exhaustive or satisfactory inquiry into economic causes of unrest. We may note that in such a district as Gujranwala, Colonel O'Brien, the Deputy Commissioner, did not consider that unrest was to be attributed in any degree to economic conditions.

RECRUITING.

21. It has been suggested that the methods of recruiting for the army sanctioned by the Punjab Government were largely responsible for the unrest in the province previous to the outbreaks. In our opinion this proposition is not established or well-founded. The Punjab during the war made very fine recruiting efforts. Recruits were, however, mainly obtained from country districts. Comparatively few joined the army from the towns where the disturbances broke out. Large numbers of demobilised men were returning to their homes in April and they do not seem to have shown any sympathy with the agitation. As regards methods of recruiting, it would appear that an intensive campaign was conducted in many districts by the district officers, and there were instances of reprehensible means of securing recruits having been adopted by over-zealous individuals. In the cases that were referred to us it was shown that such methods when brought to the notice of the higher officials were discountenanced. Dealing with this subject Sir Michael O'Dwyer says:—"Naturally we did everything good to promote recruiting and to popularise it, both by working on every legitimate feeling which could rouse the martial spirit in the people by appealing to their race, their traditions, to the benefits of the army, to their past deeds and so on. And on the whole, it was very successful. No doubt some had exceeded the limits and may have used pressure. Of course anything of that kind brought discredit in this connection. I may say that in regard to recruiting we associated with and invoked the assistance of the leaders of the great martial races in the Punjab—Sikhs, Muhammadans and Hindus, and these were largely successful in obtaining strong local recruiting unit composed mainly (of course officials were also on it), of non-official and leading men in the district." The recruiting details were largely left to the local authorities. The system by which a quota was fixed for each village and the methods employed in some cases to secure the requisite number were entirely a local, not a Government, arrangement. Sir Michael says:—"I think over and over again in various places I deprecated any coercion being used and any improper methods being used. I deprecated the buying of recruits. But I can say this, that the policy of the Government in the matter of recruiting was generally fixed by the Recruiting Board, which included a very large percentage of Indian gentlemen, and it was invariably impressed, I think, on the members of that Board, and I think you will find it in the proceedings, that these improper methods were to be discredited, for instance, the purchasing of recruits and any other improper methods." To the suggestion that unnecessary prosecutions were brought under certain sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to give men so summoned the option of joining the army as an alternative punishment, Sir Michael says: "As far as I know no prosecutions under sections 10 and 110 were authorised either by Government or by any officer of Government with the object of obtaining men for the army; that is as definite a statement as I can give. But I think it would be a very interesting analysis, if the Committee had time to make it, to take the figures of the fighting men supplied by the Punjab during the war by classes and take the figures of the men convicted in these disturbances and see how very few of the people convicted in these disturbances belong even to the classes which supplied our fighting men."

WAR LOANS.

22. There is even less ground for attributing unrest in the province to any action taken by the Government in connection with the War Loan. As in the case of recruiting there may have been over-zealous officials who resorted to objectionable methods of persuasion, but there is no ground for imputing blame therefor to the Local Government. In one case an official disposing of an objection to the imposition of income-tax said "the man has supplied no recruits, he has not given any subscription to war loan or relief funds and the application is rejected." The officer in question was apparently severely reprimanded, but he appears to have dealt with the case on its merits, and only to have put in the fact as a sort of additional fact. There is no ground for alleging, as appears to have been done, that, with Government sanction, instructions were issued to assessors of income-tax that they should get increased income-tax from persons who were supposed not to have made satisfactory contributions to the war loan.

CONSPIRACY.

23. On the evidence before us there is nothing to show that the outbreak in the Punjab was part of a pre-arranged conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in India by force. On the other hand, the Punjab Government had been advised by their legal advisers that the *Satyagraha* movement amounted to an illegal conspiracy against Government. We believe that Mr. Gandhi is honestly opposed to the employment of force or violence in the prosecution of his aims. But the general teaching of the doctrine of civil disobedience to laws by masses of uneducated men must inevitably lead to breach of the peace and disorder. Apart from the use of force, civil disobedience to laws if extensively practised and practised would mean the paralysis of Government. As was said in the Wagt "If the entire country resorts to passive resistance where is the Government that will withstand it? There can be no need for wielding the sword, because the *Satyagrahi* does not offer physical resistance."

In the situation as it presented itself day by day to the Punjab Government, there were grounds for the gravest anxiety. Within recent years there had been two revolutionary movements, *i.e.*, the *Ghadr* movement and the Silk Letter Conspiracy of 1916. It was difficult, probably unsafe, for the authorities not to assume that the outbreak was the result of a definite organisation. Apart from the existence of any deeply laid scheme to overthrow the British, a movement which had started in rioting and become a rebellion might have rapidly developed into a revolution.

MESTON COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

PROTEST MEETING IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 26.

A public meeting convened by numerous public bodies in Madras representing various interests and shades of public opinion was held this evening at the Victoria Public Hall to protest against the recommendations of Lord Meston's Financial Relations Committee. The Hon. Mr. J. F. Simpson, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce presided. On the motion of Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer seconded by Dewan Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetty the following resolution was passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Madras held under the auspices of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras Trade Association, the Southern India Skin and Hides Merchants Association, the Rice, Grain and Sugar Merchants' Association, the Madras Landholders' Association, the Madras Ryotwari Landholders' Association, the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Madras Nattukottai Nagarthars Association, the Madras Landlords Association, the Madras Liberal League the National Home Rule League, the South Indian Liberal Federation, the Dravidian Association Corporation of Madras and other public bodies in the presidency, including the Chambers of Commerce at Coconada, Cochin, Cuddalore and Tuticorin desire to record their most emphatic protest against the recommendations of Lord Meston's Financial Relations Committee and deplores the contemplated prolongation of an admittedly inequitable policy followed in the past of casting on the Madras Presidency the burden of relieving other and richer Presidencies, which policy has been consistently denounced by all shades of informed opinion in the Madras presidency for many years past. This public meeting urgently presses for the recognition of the fact that in view of past injustice the Madras Presidency might reasonably claim a favoured treatment and be freed from any contribution whatever towards the Government of India's present estimated deficit. If, however, imperial deficit must be provided for temporarily, this public meeting declares that in no case should Madras be expected to find more than the standard contribution of seventeen per cent. suggested in the Meston Committee's award. Anything taken from Madras in excess of this basis should be treated as a loan to be repaid with interest.

The Chairman was authorised to communicate the above resolution to the Governor of Madras, his Excellency the Viceroy and cable it to the Secretary of State.

BUGGA AND RATTANCHAND.

CANCELLATION OF ORDERS FOR TRANSFER TO ANDAMANS URGED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May 25.

The unfortunate case of Messrs. Bugga and Ratanchand continue to evoke public sympathy. At a crowded public meeting of the citizens of Amritsar on Sunday after feeling speeches by Dr. Sattyapal Mr. Balmokand and others a resolution was passed requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to cancel the orders touching their transfer to Andamans in view of their bad health and of the public expectation of their release.

The meeting also condemned the speech of Mr. Casson Commr, Ambala Division, delivered on the actions of certain public workers released under the Royal Proclamation.

The Reform rules relating to Punjab were also condemned as reactionary.

The protest is cabled to the Secretary of State, Mr. Patel, St. Nihalsingh, and the Joint Committee.

MADURA-RAMNAD CONFERENCE.

SUPPORTS NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Associated Press.)

SATUR, May 25.

At a sitting of the Madras-Ramnad District Conference under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer a resolution approving the non-co-operation programme bearing on the Khilafat issue was passed.

Mrs. Besant opposed the non-co-operation proposition as unwise and dangerous to public peace.

The Hon. Mr. J. F. Simpson in the course of his speech said that they had met to protest against what they believed to be a gross injustice to their Presidency. Their case was so obviously and manifestly just. It was difficult to believe that this scheme can be persisted in unaltered. The Madras Government were making a splendid fight to secure fairly justice for them and this meeting was to strengthen their hands. They were there that night to break lances with the Meston Committee and he said that such a protest, sincere, honest, reasonable and dignified, was bound to meet with success.

INDIAN MEMBERS' FINDING: NO.

(Continued from page 8.

of civil disobedience stated by Mr. Gandhi as part of the *Satyagraha* doctrine. There was a *Satyagraha Sabha* established at Delhi and there was active propaganda in support of *Satyagraha* but the *Satyagraha* movement as such does not appear to have made appreciable headway in the Punjab; and we do not think that the disorders that took place there could be attributed to active presentation of the *Satyagraha* doctrine by organisations working in the province itself.

WAS THERE A REBELLION AND ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY?

8. The question that first arises is whether these events were in the nature of a rebellion as commonly understood, that is, a rising for the purpose of turning out the British Government and were the result of an organised movement for that end? It was stated before us by some officials that these disorders were in their view the result of an organised conspiracy throughout the country to turn out the British Government, and it was said that such organisation was connected with the ferment in Egypt and the machinations in Afghanistan. One witness even suggested that it was connected with, if not financed by the Russo-German Bolshevik organisation. The views were based on inferences from the nature of the occurrences themselves and no evidence in support of them was forthcoming. The Hon'ble Mr. Thomson, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, admitted in his examination before us that there was nothing more than conjectural connection between the disturbances in the Punjab and the ferment in Egypt, the machination in Afghanistan or the Bolshevik influences. He did not wish the Committee to draw any inferences in this connection from the facts placed before us by him. The following is an extract from the examination of Colonel A. J. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala, regarding his statement that the unrest was organised from outside:—

Q.—So according to that, the organisation that you refer to was in the Punjab, outside Gujranwala?

A.—I don't say that. I say that it was certainly outside Gujranwala.

Q.—Was it outside the Punjab or inside?

A.—That I cannot tell you.

Q.—You cannot say where the organisation was?

A.—No, I have no information.

Q.—You do not know whether there was any organisation at all?

A.—No.

Q.—And then why do you say here "it was organised. . . ." when you never knew whether there was an organisation at all or not?

A.—As I said, it was only my assumption. I don't think that the Gujranwala people would have started it off of their own accord, therefore I assumed that it must have come from outside.

Q.—You assumed the existence of an organization without any evidence at all? You never made any enquiries?

A.—It is not for me to take into consideration every individual thing outside my own district.

Q.—Colonel, you have made a statement, and surely you must base that statement on some material?

A.—I am like our friend this morning (referring to a non-official witness). I did not expect to be cross-examined.

Q.—Therefore you thought it did not matter if you made that statement and it would not be challenged?

A.—I was asked to give my opinion by the Punjab Government and I gave it.

NO ORGANISATION FOR BRINGING ABOUT THE DISTURBANCES.

9. On the evidence before us we are of opinion, that there was no rebellion in the sense we have mentioned nor any organisation for that purpose; further that there was no organisation even for bringing about the disturbances and the atrocities which were committed by the mobs seized by the frenzy of the moment. The Punjab Government in their case presented to us take the view that the disturbances cannot be rightly attributed to an organisation for that purpose but must be referred mainly to local causes. They say "In many cases the *hartal* of the 6th April owed very little to a direct organisation of public men." "The movement against the Act working up to the general demonstration of the 6th was not of itself of an exceptional character. There was not as far as can be ascertained any general intention of carrying it beyond political agitation and passive resistance." "For the disturbances that ensued we must mainly look to local causes. Speaking about Amritsar where the worst disorders took place, the Punjab Government say that certain local factors resulted in turning what started as a protest in force against the deportation of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal into mob violence marked by murder, pillage and incendiarism."

At Lahore, they say, the disturbances followed the reported arrest of Mr. Gandhi and the news of the outrages at Amritsar. Speaking about the town of Gujranwala, they say "Actual disorder was due rather to the desire to emulate the outrages of the mob at Lahore and Amritsar rather than to any long premeditated organisation for violent ends." As regards the disturbances in various places in the Gujranwala district, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Joint Deputy Commissioner, Sheikhupura, says in his written statement, "Crowds flocked down to meet every train that passed through and the wildest rumours were afloat. The outbreak was immediately preceded by the *Baisakhi* festival. A large numebr of Sikhs and others went to Amritsar. Some of them were shot or wounded there, and the wildest tales were told by those who came back of Government oppression, which further inflamed the population, particularly against Europeans." Of Kasur they say that "it is safe to exclude any suggestion that disorders were long premeditated or due to an organisation to that end." As regards Gujrat they say "the record of the disturbances in this district discloses no evidence of organisation. Such trouble as occurred was confined practically to two days, and with the exception of the deliberate derailment at Malkawal, reveals little concerted action to cause a serious breach of the peace, . . . ; but the nature of the course taken by the demonstration does not suggest that there was at any time over any danger of outrages so grave as those which occurred at Amritsar and Gujranwala."

10. It is also beyond doubt that the principles of *Satyagraha* as enunciated by Mr. Gandhi inculcate the doctrine of non-violence and that the Satyagraha vow enjoins abstention from violence. Although the effect on the masses of the propaganda of civil disobedience connected with *Satyagraha* was likely to create an atmosphere favourable to violence, it cannot be said that the promoters of the *Satyagraha* movement themselves intended that violence should result. The official evidence is unanimous in saying that the local leaders at Delhi, including *Satyagrahis*, were taken by surprise at the actual violence that occurred and did their best to assist the authorities in the restoration of law and order. Jiwanlal Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, has the following record in his diary "I personally called on Dr. Kitchlew as the follower of his views. I am not known to him in any capacity. It was necessary to sign a form regarding passive resistance and the manner in which it was to be resorted to would be according to the instructions of Mr. Gandhi to be received later on. He gave me a form which I attach herewith. He advised that no violence or force should be used."

RESULT OF OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

11. Mr. Orde, Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was specially charged to make enquiries about the Delhi disturbances with the particular object of bringing to light the extent and methods of organisation believed to be responsible for the disturbances and its connection, if any, with similar outbreak in the other parts of the country. His conclusion, arrived at after full investigation, is that the rioting at Delhi was not the outcome of a conspiracy against the British *Raj* but the natural consequence of economic hardships and political unrest. He further says that it was never intended by the members of the *Satyagraha Sabha* or others that their activities should result in violence. He adds that he could find no connection between the Delhi disturbances and the disturbances in other places. Similarly, Mr. Guider, who was specially deputed to conduct an investigation into the Ahmedabad disturbances said that he could find no organisation behind those disturbances, and that there was no connection between the Ahmedabad disorders and the disturbances in other places. Mr. Tomkins, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, who, it appears, was placed on special duty to explore the organisation underlying the disturbances came to the conclusion "that behind and beneath the disturbances, there was no organisation such as could not be seen by anyone following political developments in India during the last few years." In his view, the disturbances were more or less spontaneous, bred by political unrest. The marked differences as regards certain essential features in the disturbances at different places also negative any common design. While in Amritsar and Ahmedabad the mobs, when they lost self-control and started on their nefarious work, brutally assaulted and killed Europeans and destroyed Government and public property, it was quite otherwise in Lahore and Delhi. During the following days, there was no determined attempt at Lahore to molest Europeans or attack banks or public buildings. Similarly, in Delhi, throughout the period of the disturbances from the 30th March to the 17th April, there was never any attempt made to damage Government or public buildings or any attack on Europeans as such.

NO REBELLION.

12. If there was no organised or concerted attempt to bring about these disorders it follows that there was no organisation for a rebellion, and we think that it is not a correct description of these disturbances to call them rebellion in the sense we have indicated above. The first circumstance that invites attention in this connection is that in no place were the mobs provided with any fire-arms or swords or other weapons of that character. The evidence further shows that at no time was any attempt made by the crowds to obtain arms by raiding the houses of license holders or the ammunition shops in the disturbed areas. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson told us that there were 1,700 license holders in Lahore civil area. The question was put to him: "Am I right in supposing that if the people of these provinces had been bent on rebellion that (possessing arms) would have been the first thing they would have done?" His answer was "I say that is my opinion. I think you are right." In several cases in the beginning of the disturbances, they had not come armed even with *lathis* or sticks. When this aspect was put to some official witnesses, they said that it was a ridiculous rebellion. At Amritsar when the crowd first started to go to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow they were bareheaded and barefooted and had no sticks; and it was after they had been turned back by the firing that some of them armed themselves with sticks and pieces of wood from a shop near the railway station. This appears from evidence of Mr. Miles Irving, Jiwanlal and Dr. Faug. Moreover, no serious attempt appears to have been made to get the rural population to join in the disturbances. The official evidence is unanimous that the rural population to join in the disturbances rural population, as a whole, had nothing to do with these disturbances. Lieutenant-Colonel Smithers, who, in charge of a mobile column, visited various places in the district of Lahore, says in his report to General Beynon: "My impression as regards the loyalty of the district was that outside the larger towns the country folk seemed contented. They were at the time busy in cutting their crops and did not appear interested in anything else. Most outlying villages had not even heard of the Rowlatt Bill. I never heard Lahore mentioned in the district I traversed except that they had heard of riots there."

An examination of the progress of events in Amritsar and other places shows that the anti-Government or anti British form that the disturbances took was a sudden develop-

(Continued on page 10.)

...S' ...DING NO.

...d from page 9.)

...freely to the War Loans ... ranked third in the list of ... Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in a ... the Punjab Legislative Coun... 17, said that he had every reason ...e people's loyalty and proverbial ...since the war began the people of ...nce, so far from doing anything ...trass the Government, have rallied en ...ally to its support." Speaking of the ...he said that it had on the whole main... ...d a correct, loyal and helpful attitude. ...ferring to the various political and other ...sociations in the province, he said that as ...a rule they had conducted their discussions and propaganda "with a sobriety and restraint befitting the anxious times." We think it extremely improbable that after the successful termination of the war, out of which Britain emerged more powerful tahn ever before the people of the Punjab with their practical common sense would so suddenly abandon their sturdy loyalty that had actively asserted itself during the dark days of the war and think of starting a rebellion.

It was suggested that military efficiency the British army in India was in the beginning of the year 1919 much less than that of the British army in 1914, 1915, or 1916, and General Hudson explained this to us. This is quite true, but it is too much to assum that the people of the Punjab understood were influenced by this factor in starting "rebellion." It may be useful to see that the district officials and others in close touch with the population have to say in this connection.

DISTRICT OFFICIALS' TESTIMONY.

15. Mr. Kitchin, the Commissioner Lahore and Amritsar, said that there was anti-British feeling before the 10th of April and Mr. Miles Irving expressed the sam view. Mr. Bosworth Smith, Deputy Commissioner in charge of Sheikhpura Sub-Division, said. "There was no anti-British or anti-European feeling to any appreciable extent with the exception of the Ghadr movement which was exotic; the indigenous population was neither anti-British nor anti-European all these years." Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien said that there was nothing to complain of before the 6th of April and that the people looked perfectly loyal; he says he was told that some people read outside newspapers of an objectionable character. Captain Godfrey who had worked as a missionary for many years in the Gujarat district and has, as he said, opportunities of intimately knowing the people, deposed that people were quiet, loyal and law-abiding and showed no anti-British feeling. The happenings of the 14th came as a surprise. Lala Khan Chand, tahsildar of Kasur, said that he did not observe any anti-Government or anti-British feeling amongst the people of Kasur, nor any seditious movement. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, I. M. S., of Amritsar, said that the people were loyal and that he did not see signs of unrest or disloyalty. He said that there was political agitation going on from the beginning of 1919, but that he did not consider it a disquieting sign.

16. While there was no organised or concerted action to bring about the disorders and those disorders themselves were not in the nature of a rebellion, that is, done with the intention to overthrow the British Government, the Punjab Government and its responsible officials and the military authorities had from the start persuaded themselves that they were the result of an organised and preconcerted rebellion; and they began to deal with the situation on the footing of there being a state of war, the towns in which these disorders had happened as being in rebellion and the whole population of these towns being rebels. And it is indeed on that footing that at any rate some of the measures taken by them can be explained. When the General Officer Commanding, the 16th (Lahore) Division, was informed about the disturbances at Delhi and thereupon took precautions about possible disorders at Lahore, the entry is made in a book headed a "War Diary"; and all subsequent events have been recorded in that book. No such title seems to have been adopted by the military authorities of Delhi and Ahmedabad although the events at the latter place were as bad as, if not worse than, the incidents at Amritsar. When intimation was first received at the Government House, Lahore, at 12-15 (noon) on the 10th April about Amritsar, the entry recording it was made in a book, headed the "Government House War Diary" and subsequent events were entered therein. A similar "War Diary" seems to have been kept for Lahore beginning from the 10th April. Similar books seem to have also been kept for Kasur, Gujranwala and other places. Sir Michael O'Dwyer stated to us that he did not know such Diaries were kept, and said that he would cerainly not have approved of the title. In any event, it shows to a certain extent how some of those surrounding Sir Michael O'Dwyer looked at the matter. Mr. Kitchin, the Commissioner of Lahore, said that in April he had formed the opinion that there was a revolutionary movement behind the disturbances, though he had since modified his opinion. The same opinion was evidently held by General Beynon, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Mr. Miles Irving and other officials. Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself in his written statement before us gave expression to the view that there was a widespread organisation. In his oral examination, he said as follows:—

Q.—In your statement at page 10 you indicate the view that there was an organisation —a widespread organisation—on the 15th April. Your suggestion is that the whole country was involved. Do you still adhere to that or not?

A.—There were similar and simultaneous outbreaks in various parts of India as far apart as Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta.

Q. Here the suggestion is that the disturbances at Ahmedabad and Calcutta and Bombay were part of one organisation. Do you adhere to the suggestion or do you wish to modify it?

A.—I still think there were certain people connected with those parts who were behind this organisation, I will not say it for certainty, but I think there were certain phases which showed that unless there was an organised movement all over the country and there had been some organisation, all this could not have occurred simultaneously. But I have no positive proof of this.

V.—Where was this central organisation?

A.—I still think there were certain people connected with those parts who were behind this organisation, I will not say it for certainty, but I think there were certain phases which showed that unless there was an organised movement all over the country and there had been some organisation, all this could not have occurred simultaneously. But I have no positive proof of this.

Q.—Where was this central organisation?

A.—I have no proofs if it. But I am strongly inclined to believe that it did exist. Ther was some organisation.

Q.—There was some central organisation recting these? Certain phases of them. Ther was some common agency which worked out certain phases of the occurrences that took place?

A.—Yes; that is what I believe.

Q.—You have no evidence in support this?

A.—I cannot give it. As I say, I left th province directly after those disorders were put down and did not have the opportunity investigating the matter further.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Commenting on the Hunter Committee Report the "Englishman" enters into strong defence of General Dyer and says that in the plain tale of events related in the reports is to be found the justification for all that was done by the authorities in the Punjab. The paper while regretting the severity adds that the times and circumstances required it and cannot but conclude on all evidence before it, that had it not been for that same severity something very much more terrible might have developed.

"THE STATESMAN."

The "Statesman" justifies the strong and severe measures taken by General Dyer and says that the difficulty in which the Hunter Committee, the India Government and Mr. Montagu found themselves in jugging General Dyer's conduct arises from their too absolute acceptance of the doctrine that no violence should be employed in excess of immediate requirements. No practical man will consent to the view that an officer dealing with rebellion is to treat each phase as a separate entity. The paper questions the justice of the penalty inflicted upon General Dyer who saved the Punjab.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" calls the majority report "white washing," and asserts public opinion both here and in England will give unstinted support to the minority report.

THE "A. B. PATRIKA."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is surprised at the inadequacy of the punishment meted out to General Dyer. The paper further states that the majority report may whitewash the doing of General Dyer, but it will only deepen the popular feeling caused by the happenings in the Punjab.

"EXCEEDINGLY DAMNING."

"INDEPENDENT'S" COMMENTS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

Commenting upon the Hunter Committee's Report "The Independent" says: "If the Committee had brought out a unanimous report and had whitewashed the action of the authorities of the Punjab it would have no effect upon public opinion in India, but it might influence ignorant world opinion in their favour. But this divided report is exceedingly damning to the reputation of the Government of India and no amount of slaked lime powder thickly laid it might be over these disclosures by the friendly hand of the Secretary of State for India, will save the stink of the Punjab incidents of last year from getting out. The fact that all the Indian members of the Committee have not signed the majority report, while all the Indian members have united in submitting the minority report is peculiarly unfortunate. It shows the gravity of the whole affair. Pandit Jagat Narayan or Sir Chimanlal Setalvad or Sirdar Aftab Ahmed are not red hot extremists. The Government must be wishing it that they were so. For, that would have saved their face somewhat if not, indeed, entirely. These gentlemen have been noted for the moderation of their political views and their readiness to do justice to and even to take a charitable view of the Government's action and policy. And when even such men have not found it possible to support their action no impartial man will now find it possible to do so. It is peculiarly significant that their colleagues could not bring these gentlemen to agree to some compromise and bring out a unanimous report. It shows that the difference has been very serious and fundamental.

After summarising the conclusions of the Indian members the paper concludes. "In all these matters the Indian members of the Committee have differed materially from their European colleagues. This difference considering the character of the men must be exceedingly damaging to the prestige of the Government. If the object of the Hunter Committee's enquiry was to rehabilitate the Government of India in the eyes of the people of this country or to justify it to the British or world opinion we are sorry to have to say that object has not been realized by the reports. The Government must be feeling it themselves. We have no desire to rub it in. All that we can say is that they have our commiseration.

"I. D. T."

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 27.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says, opinion will be strongly divided on the main points at issue, but it will not question the need which existed for an inquiry into the events in the Punjab, nor will it question the great skill and ability with which the Committee has dealt with many points under reference. The Secretary of State has had a difficult task in arriving at a decision on these unfortunate events. He has shown that a new standpoint is necessary in such matters and it will be for the benefit of British Rule in India if this new standpoint is adopted.

"THE PIONEER."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Hunter Report says:—Without any disrespect to the minority, we have no hesitation in saying the weight attaching to the names appended to the majority report far exceeds that which can be claimed for by their dissentient colleagues. It is evident throughout Lord Hunter and his colleagues who signed the majority report have been at pains to present the case with judicial fairness. We are convinced General Dyer will have the whole-hearted sympathy of the vast majority of his countrymen in India who, we feel sure, are prepared to show the depth of that sentiment in a practical form.

"THE LEADER."

The "Leader" writes:—The report of the majority can be characterised without injustice as being on the whole an apology for the Punjab Government and the Government of India without the grace of frankness. If it lacks lucidity in its marshalling of facts it is even worse in arguments, it employs to support its conclusions. It is feeble and unconvincing to a degree and we have a serious doubt if its authors themselves could pretend to be very much pleased with it or feel proud of their production. The report of the Indian members is refreshing in its candou and greater is the weight that attaches to their well-reasoned and dignified pronounce ment.

Criticising the despatches the paper says:—If no one can be completely satisfied with either of them we hope everyone will honestly appreciate the chastened spirit of the Government of India and the candid confessions of the Secretary of State.

The paper praises the frankness of the Government of India in expressing disapproval of the conduct of several officers and of many acts.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 27.

Weather is still unsettled over the greater part of the country and the temperature remains very low in Punjab and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and local in Upper Burma, Assam, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Central India, West Central Provinces, Mysore, south-west Madras. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, west United Provinces, North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat, Malabar and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Monywa three-quarters of an inch; Dibrugarh one; Meerut, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Khushan a quarter; Murree, Cherat, Bikaner and Udaipur a half; Mount Abu, Ahmedabad one; Sutna, Saugor a half; Seoni a quarter; Mysore three-quarters; Mercara two; Madura, Trichinopoly one and a half; Madras three-quarters; Nellore two. Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Burma, Kashmir with decrease in the Punjab and Central India.

THE TUFNEL MURDER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to-day an application was made for grant of bail to two Mahomedans who have been arrested in connection with Col. Tufnel's murder. The magistrate refused bail.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR COL. TUFNELL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 27.

An impressive memorial service for the late Colonel Tufnell, the General Staff, 8th Lucknow Division, was held in all Saints Garrison Church. The Garrison chaplain read the following telegram which he had received from the Army Headquarters:—"Though unable to be present at the memorial service for the late Colonel Tufnell, the Commander-in-Chief and officers of the Army Headquarters Staff are with you all in spirit and share the profound sympathy at the loss of such a gallant officer. His Excellency has already asked the War Office to convey the deepest sympathy of the Army as a whole to the widow."

ALLEGED DACOITY.

EX-POLICE SERGEANT IN TROUBLE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

The adjourned hearing of the case in which Beecher, an ex-sergeant of the Calcutta Police Force, and six others were charged with having conspired together and committed dacoity in the house of one Dhari Sirdar, a rich contractor of Budge-Budge, after shooting down dead one Balvant Sing, Durwan of the house, and carried away cash and jewellery worth over a lakh of rupees, was resumed before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore. Mr. Shaw, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Erskine, Quartermaster Sergeant, Mr. Hardwick, Superintendent of Police, Bakherganj, and Mrs. Lish were examined. The trial is proceeding.

INDIA AND AFRICA

(Continued from page 6.)

in African life. But most of the men, who have taken more or less permanently to wage-earning, have women of their own. Their industrial life being precarious, their liability to these women are correspondingly restricted. They have no wives, as they have no homes. They get their wages at the end of the month; they change their masters at the end of the month (to travel perhaps for days to other masters) and so they marry for a month. These unions have no sanction in native law or in our own. Children are rare, diseases are common. But such unions are not felt to be a disgrace as by many prostitution is still felt to be. *The system fits the life.* The State may some day awaken to the fact that it is manufacturing disease faster than any conceivable means of prevention may overtake it."

"The System Fits The Life".

I have consulted those who are engaged in native administration and also missionaries and doctors, who know the native life at first hand, and they have told me that this picture is literally true of what is going on beneath the surface in large areas of the African population.'

"The system fits the life." These words seem to me to sum up the whole story of African exploited labour,—surely one of the most tragic stories ever told beneath the sun! Whether it is among the many thousands, from every part of Africa, who have been recruited for the mines on the Rand, or at Kimberley, or in the Belgian territory: whether it is Zulu or Kaffir labour, recruited by the agents of the Sugar Companies for the plantations of Zululand and North Natal; whether it is the estate labour and rubber traffic on the Congo and in Central Africa generally,—in each and every case, the native tribal morality gives way and nothing is left to take its place.

"The system fits the life." The system is purely financial, the life that fits itself into the system becomes the same.—"They get their wages at the end of the month"; the writer says, "they change their masters at the end of the month, *and so they marry for a month.*"—In this way the native life is accommodated to the system. The African labourer is too disorganised to obtain his own terms; trade unionism is a dream of the future; the Kaffir and the Bantu are intellectually too weak to stand out against the clever methods of recruiting and exploiting and sweating that are adopted. And so, marriage customs are laid on one side, prostitution and vice flourish, traditional instincts of clean living are abandoned, all that is decent and human and disciplined is given up, in order that Africans, by thousands and tens of thousands, may become part and parcel of the great money-making machine and sell their own souls for gain.

The Curse of Africa.

This is the curse,—the age-long, perpetual curse,—of Africa, from earliest recorded times until to-day. Africa has ever been the one slave-continent of the world, the one country which every race of man in turn has used for its own sordid profit. There has been no exception. All alike have been guilty.

It is true that there is a vast field of exploited and sweated labour in India itself, and in China, and Japan, and in the slums of America and Europe. But in these countries, this evil does not fill up the whole picture of human life to the exclusion of all else.

For the European invaders, this easy acquiescence of Africans in a life of servitude has been morally deadening and degrading. For, where the "white man" is treated everywhere, and in every respect, and every day of his life, as a superior being; where the Colour Bar is the one important fact,—the one supreme article of faith,—which every white child learns from his own mother's lips; there racial contempt for the African native is as bound to follow, as night follows day. The African ceases to be regarded as a fellow human-being. He becomes a thing apart, not far separated from the domestic animals who draw the heavy burdens and submit to daily toil.

Herein is the true explanation of the European's treatment of the Indian. However obvious the difference, between the Indian and the African, the European himself will not admit a third distinction. He utterly refuses to class the Indian with the European, and therefore he insists on classing the Indian and African together. Therefore, so long as the African is treated inhumanly by the European, the Indian will receive at his hands the same inhuman treatment. Only through an entire reconstruction of ideas of human life, on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, can this intolerable race-arrogance of the European be overcome.

A More Hopeful Side.

There is one small group of single-minded enthusiasts, among the Europeans, who have made a genuine and sustained effort to bring to the African natives themselves those higher spiritual ideals which are so wholly lacking in the ordinary European life of labour exploitation and commercial expansion, which I hve just described. This little body of men has also stood out, in the face of calumny and persecution, against cruelty, oppression and iniquity in high places. I refer to the Christian missionaries, who, from what I have seen of their work in Africa, and especially in Uganda, are worthy of high praise. If European civilisation in Africa can be at all redeemed by human goodness it is the missionaries who will help to redeem it.

I would add that there are many European administrators, whose lives in Africa are as devoted to duty and as sincere in doing good as those of the missionaries themselves. There are doctors also, whose work of healing has been a perpetual blessing and inspiration, and among the settlers in different parts of Africa I have found again and again those who are keeping their own lives clean and their standard of conduct towards the native high.

These men must never be forgotten when the problem of African labour exploitation by the European has to be faced and its evils exposed.

(To be continued.)

UNEMPLOYMENT AND INDIA.

INTERNATIONAL DRAFT CONVENTION.

VIEWS OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 25.

The Secretary of the Government of India Board of Industries and Munitions has addressed the following circular letter to local Governments and administrations dated 17th May, 1920:—

"I am dirtcted to address you regarding (1) the draft convention concerning unemployment; (2) the recommendation concerning unemployment; (3) the recommendation concering reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

2. "Article one of the draft convention should be read with the resolution adopted by the conference empowering the International Labour Office to form an international commission which would recommend the best methods to be adopted in each state for collecting and publishing unemployment statistics. In this connection it should be mentioned that the British Empire Statistical Conference which recently met in London has recommended the establishment of a British Empire statistical bureau and an extract of the conference's resolutions regarding labour statistics is appended to this letter. You will be addressed separately regarding this, but it will be seen that the British Empire Statistical Conference has also suggested that statistics should be collected in each country of the British empire regarding unemployment. Article 1 of the draft convention prescribes that all available information, statistical or otherwise, concerning unemployment including reports on measures taken or contemplated to combat unemployment should be communicated at least every three months to the International Labour Office, and if the draft convention is ratified the Government of India must undertake this obligation. The representatives of the Government of India at the conference took the view that as at present industrial unemployment does not exist in India, while agricultural unemployment exists only during periods of scarcity when it is and must continue to be treated on special lines, it was unnecessary for them to ask for representation on the commission to which the subject of unemployment was referred by the conference and they abstained from voting on the draft convention and recommendation dealt within this letter. The Government of India will revert again to the question whether the draft convention should be ratified. In the meantime, I am to point out that though statistics could be furnished from time to time as to the employed on relief works or in receipt of gratituous relief, there are no statistics available at present regarding unemployment in the different provinces. Moreover the collection of such statics seems to pre suppose (1) orginisation of labour into trades unions to a far extent than is at present the case and (2) the existence of Labour Exchanges It is believed that such information as is published in European countries regarding unemployment is obtained from these sources and it is doubtful whethed even if they ratify the convention the Government of India will be in a position for some time to come regularly to supply the information indicated in this article.

SYSTEM OF FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT.

Article 3 of the convention should be read with the first two recommendations concerning unemployment. If article two is ratified, it will be necessary to establish in India a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority. On the industrial side this proposal seems to be premature in India and unemployment arising from climatic conditions must continue to be dealt with under the famine codes of the different provinces which provide probably the most complete and highly organised system of relief for unemployment in the world adjusted to suit the needs not only of small cultivators and agricultural labourers but of all manual workers whose livelihood depends directly on the purchasing power of agriculturists.

The first recommendation concerning unemployment suggests (1) that unemployment agencies which charge fees or carry on their business for profit should be prohibited and (2) that such agencies where they exist should be permitted to operate only under license and that they should be abolished as soon as possible. It may be mentioned that it was explained at the Washington Conference that the suggested prohibition will extend only to employment agencies which charge fees to the workers and the recommendation, therefore, does not affect the tea districts, labour association or the labour department of the United Planters Association of southern India. Similarly it is understood that shipper brokers who recruit under license laskars and other native seamen for shipping companies are paid by the companies and not by the seamen. If so, they are too unaffected but the Government of India would be glad to receive information on this point. The Government of India are not aware that there are any agencies for the recruitment of labour for work in India which would be affected, if this recommendation were accepted. But the point will no doubt be examined by local Governments. The principle of the recommendation is clearly sound. The recommendation applies equally to the recruitment of labour for employment in other countries which is dealt with more specifically in the second recommendation concerning unemployment. The Government of India see no objection to this recommendation except that the last clause of it prescribing previous consultation with the workers is hardly applicable to present conditions in India. The prohibition of unemployment agencies working for profit would apply to the employment of professional recruitere of labour for Ceylon and the Straits and will doubtless be examined by the Government of Madras from this point of view.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Government of India are of opinion that it would be premature to adopt the third recommendation regarding the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance and if this view is accepted Article 3 of the draft convention need not be considered. The fourth Clause of this recommendation appears to be in harmony with the existing policy of Government an essential feature of which is the provision of state works in tracts affected by agricultural calamities. There remains only the recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers. This recommendation is not open to objection from the Indian point of view but does not appear to be of much practical importance at present. The Government of India will await the views of local Governments and administrations before finally formulating their decision, as at present, however, they incline to the opinion that they should not ratify the draft convention regarding unemployment but they should accept the principle of the first second and fourth clauses of the recommendation concerning unemployment and of the recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers. At the same they think that they should inform the International labour organisation that while they are unable in present circumstances to ratify the draft convention as it stands they propose to consider how far labour satistics can be collected in India on the lines recommended by the British Empire Statistical Conference and that they will be willing to furnish periodically such statistics as can be procured.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

NEED FOR ORGANISED AGITATION.

The [illegible] correspondent of the "Hindu" wires [illegible]

London, May, 23.—Mr. Jeevanji, head of the Indian East African deputation called this morning. He says the Colonial Office is polite but apathetic. He fears the representations made so far have entirely fallen flat. The interests opposed to Indians in East Africa are most powerful, closely organised and able to brnig great pressure to bear upon the ruling classes in Britain. Only by securing popular British sentiment can the Indian situation in East Africa be saved. Yet hitherto nothing has been done to secure such sentiment by the Indian Overseas Association to which such matters were left by the East African Congress and Mr. Jeevanji's deputation. That was the central reason why the Colonial Office was unsympathetic.

Mr. Jeevanjee frankly confessed the failure of the efforts hitherto made and says it was entirely wrong for the deputations to consent being receivel privately at the India Office and especially the Colonial office. He authorises me to say if he knew beforehand such would be the case he would have refused to go. It was against his direct wish that publicity in the general press was not secured for the grievances of Indians in East Africa.

Mr. Jeevrnji was arranging to put the matter before the British public and Parliament. With that object he is securing St. Nihal Singh's co-operation.

Mr. Jeevanjee says nothing will be done here unless the people in India wake up and realise the immense issues for India involved in the East African Indian struggle. That country was made what it is by Indians.

If Indians are squeezed out their Indian rights of emigration and settlement will receive a shock from which they will not easily recover. Indians at home must therefore organise a movement to prevent injustice being done to Indians in East Africa. Mr. Motagu means well but unless Indians support his hand he will not be listened to by superior authoritities. Indians must lose no time in backing up their countrymen in East Africa and Mr. Montagu who was entirely sympathetic.

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INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, May 27.)

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Marilal K. Mehta to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, and to continue to hold the temporary appointment created in Government Order, Political Department, No. 6257, dated the 17th September 1919.

The Governo in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. R. Jeffereis, the senior qualified Inspector in the Criminal Investigation Department, to act as Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, vice Khan Bahadur K. J. Petigara, proceeded on leave, with effect from the date on which he reverts from the special duty on the staff of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Roumania.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. W. Starte, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, to act as Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bijapur, from the date on which he took over charge from Mr. O'Gorman till relieved by Mr. D. H. B. Starte, I.C.S.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Saheb Narayan Vishvanath Trivedi, proceeding on leave:—

Mr. C. C. Pegge to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, on special duty, Kaira.

Mr. R. W. Pryde to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. C. C. Pegge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavle, LL.B., to be Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Assistant Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules on Rs. 650 permonth for the period intervening between Mr. G. K. Kale's reversion as Assistant Judge in the Ratnagiri District and his appointment to act as District Judge, Kanara, and to direct that Mr. D. A. Idgunji should hold it, and do duty as Assistant Judge at Belgaum.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Bulchand Santdas Thadani, Mukhtiarkar, third grade, all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey for the purposes of the fresh survey of the lands in the town of Sukkur to which Bombay Act IV of 1868 was applied.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., in addition to his own duties, to do duty as Superintendent of Matheran, so far as the civil administrative duties of the office are concerned, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. F. Knapton, I.M.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

His Excellency th eGovernor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar proceeding on leave:—

Mr. Manchershah Kavasji Gazwar to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr. Sadashiv Vinayak Apte to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, C.I.E., is appointed Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, with effect from the 14th May 1920.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Ebrahim to be a member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, as the representative of the Bombay Mill ners' Association in place of Mr. N. G. Hunt, resigned.

On completion of his work in the Sukkur Barrage Project District Mr. J. L. Grant, A.C.G.I., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals District, vice Mr. Timms proceeding on leave or until further orders.

PLACUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 15th May 1920.

Bombay City (a) 8; Thana District 1; Kolaba District 10; Dharwar District 3; Karachi District—Karachi City (a) 23; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 24; Cutch State—Mundra (a) 2; Total 72.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Messrs. N. S. Ramsamy Aiyengar and S. Satyamurthi Aiyer, Members, All-India Congress Committee have given notice to the Secretaries of bringing up before the next meeting of the Committee the following subjects.

1. The question of the position of Indians in East Africa.
2. The question of enquiring into the grievances of Indians in Fiji and the need for an enquiry of the troubles in Fiji.
3. The question of Khilafat, the Peace terms with Turkey, and Mr. Gandhi's Non-co-operation movement.

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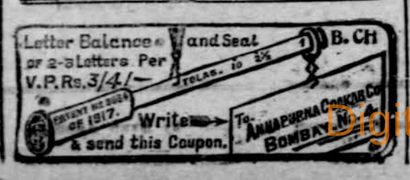

LATE MR. D. J. SURTI.

TRIBUTES FROM BENCH AND BAR

Mr. S. F. Billimoria as the vacation Judge, on taking his seat on the bench in the Small Causes Court on Wednesday morning refered to the late Mr. Dhunjibhai Jehangir Surti, in the following terms:—

"Mr. Dadachanji, and gentlemen of the Bar:

"You must all have heard with great regret of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Dhunjbhai Surti. He was in practice for about 25 years, and we all knew him as a gentleman of marked ability with a facile and easy address combined with a thorough knowledge of the Law. It was always a great pleasure to me to hear his addresses in Court, which were generally short and pithy, and showed his great erudition. His death has caused a great loss to the bar which can ill afford to lose a man of his ability and independence. I trust the Bar will, in some suitable way, commemorate his valuable services during all these years."

Mr .R. K. Dadachanji, as the senior member of the Bar present in the Court, in respense to the learned Judge's said: "I with all my colleagues at the Bar, beg to associate with all that your Honour has said about our departed friend. We all were associated with him for many years in practice, and knew him as an honourable and trustworthy colleague. He will be greatly missed at the bar and particularly by the junior members. He was their great friend, and was ever ready to advise and direct them, He was a very useful member of our Association and almost the whole brunt of the work of the Association fell upon him. His work on the Association was marked by his fearless independence, and nothing could prevent him from censuring wrong whereever he found it. Your Honour's suggestion to commemorate his services will certainly be taken up by the Bar."

The learned Deputy registrar of the Small Causes Court on taking commital work in hand, also, in a suitable speech, referred to the untimely death of Mr. D. J. Surti and expressed his regret for the great loss the Bar had sustained.

MADRAS ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION.

EMPLOYEES' STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS May 26.

Dissatisfied with the award of the court of enquiry, the employees of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation have struck work without giving any previous intimation. The lighting arrangements have not been affected, although a few alterations had to be made in the running of tram cars.

LATER.

In connection with the strike of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation employees, the joint manager of the Electric Supply Corporation with the help of Anglo-Indian employees are endeavouring best to maintain tram service and to supply current to house connections.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLAW, May 25.

A communique states:—Last year the Government of India expended large sums in assisting Indian Moslems to perform their religious duty of the Haj pilgrimage after the removal of war time restrictions and they are anxious that at least equal facilities should be afforded during the present season, but the provision of shipping still present great difficulty, for the shortage of shipping throughout the world is still acute, and though the usual special pilgrim services are being run from Bombay it is possible that these services may not suffice for all the Indian Moslems who wish to perform the Haj. The Government have therefore obtained from the Ministry of Shipping the release of the Admiralty transport "Shuja" for one voyage to Jeddah and particulars of the date of sailing etc. will be advertised in due course. They also hope that it may be possible to charter other ships for the pilgrim traffic later in the season, if the special services maintained by the Bombay shipping companies are not equal to the demand.

LAND ACQUISITION IN CALCUTTA.

FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSE ACCOMMODA TION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The Bengal Government have issued a communique that with a view to developing housing accommodation in Calcutta Government have decided to acquire land under the Land Acquisition Act on behalf and at the cost of registered companies formed for housing purposes whose schemes are approved by Government, so long as emergent measures are necessary for the development of Calcutta. In order to give effect to this decision an officer will be placed on special duty under the title of "Development Commissioner" who will be required to examine the schemes put forward by private companies to obtain full information about them and to advise Government whether land should be acquired and if so upon what conditions.

The Calcutta Corporation at Wednesday's meeting resolved to present an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales during his visit to Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF I

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bill

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000; Rs. 10,000; Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98-14-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4-5512%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-5556%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5-2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles ..... or order to the payment of Rs. ..... at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the ..... day of ..... 1920.

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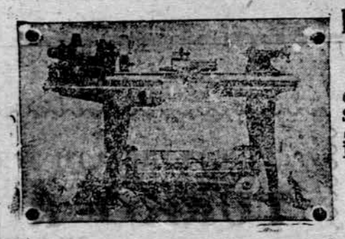

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